DO COME AND SEE
THE CIRCUS OF FIRE
a thrilling film which will really please and interest you.
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE RAIL ROAD PLOT
A Sensational film showing the rail road life.
See it at the
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

VOL. V NO. 14 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail Steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorperated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc,

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Cork Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah.

Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Cl. to Singl.	2nd Class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 559	Rs. 863	Rs. 420	Rs. 639
London via Marseilles	639	1,063	480	795
Liverpool	669	98	52	975
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		943		713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons' Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in Britl East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticoria	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 42,50,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angeles	Singapore	
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED
in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that works for a
REPUTATION
ONLY.
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS,

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-MORROW, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th January, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises:—

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Northbrook Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4994, New No. 11193, Old Survey No. 2/4469, New Survey No. 5741, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 802, Street No. 227 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Cassum Haji Lalmahomed, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Pirojbai, widow of Dadi Burjore, and on or towards the West by the Northbrook Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—Private offers will be received by the undersigned before the date of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).
SALE OF 10 CASKS BROWN SUGAR OF LEAD.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1917, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell at the godown of Messrs. Shoorji Vallabhdas and Co., at Dariyasthan Galli, Vadgadi, by their order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor:—

Ex. S. S. "Clan Farquhar."

10 casks of Brown Sugar of Lead, each cask of about 6 cwts., bearing Nos. 2, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, with marks B A C L.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

By order or instructions from the Municipal Com., BENNETT & Co., will ON THIS DAY TUESDAY the 16th instant at 4 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of the following properties:—

G Ward No. 2290 (1) Street No. 370 ground floor Masonry Building used as shop and residences situate at De Lisle Road.

G Ward No. 2292 and 2293, Street Nos. 372-384 ground floor framed structure used as shops and residences situate at De Lisle Road.

G Ward No. 2285, 2-3-4 and Street No. 358A,B,C., ground floor framed structure used as shops and residences.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLDEN PRINCES GRINDING AND CRUSHING MILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dhobitalao old market opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Market, the Golden Princes Grinding and Crushing mill as a going concern consisting of.

One 14½ H.P. direct current Motor by Turner Hoar & Co., in workin gorder.

One grinding stone of 18 inches diameter by Marshall.

One 7½ H. P. direct current Motor by Turner Hoar and Co., in working order.

One crushing roller machine and one pair smooth rollers all in working order.

The property is on view.

N.B.—Private offers for the above will be received by the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th January 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of the Howard and Bullough Mills, Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation).

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises of the said Mills at De Lisle Road, Parel, the immoveable property of the said Mills including the fixed plant, engines, boilers, sprinklers, spinning machinery, electric installation and machinery, etc., together with the rights to the user of the trade marks and tickets of the said Company.

For further particulars, list of machinery and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1917.

TRIVEDI'S HIGHLY SCENTED REGISTERED MANGALORE MEDICATED SNUFF.

To use this Snuff is a sweat pleasure to all. It effects a gigantic remedy to those who are suffering from Hysteria, Inactivity, of brain Headache, Semi-headache, Fistula, Coldl, Catarrh, Beginning of Cataract, and every sort of teeth and mouth disease.

Price per bottle Annas 6; three bottles Re. 1; dozen Rs. 3-12-0.

Sample free postage extra Except this in Trivedi's Factory mentioned below. Snuff prepared Mangalore-Macob. Madras-Rose Mask-Kevda black and yellow ghwateli and yellow grind can be had ready in tin boxes.

AGENTS WANTED; Write to:—

A. N. TRIVEDI BROS:
Snuff Merchants,
AHMEDABAD.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is still at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Mannilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijndin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Fredoon and Jamshed Irani.—Opposite Railway station.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS
Booksellers & Publishers
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	28	0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18	0
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols.	80	0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts, 3 Vols.	18	0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14	0
Buckland's Indian Company's Act 1916	12	0
Indian Company's Act by Rangachariar, S. K. 1915	12	0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	26	0
Daruvalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. I. 1915	12	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. II. 1916	15	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. III. 1916	20	0
Gours' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	65	0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20	0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20	0
Woodroffe and Amir Alli's Law of Evidence 1915	18	0
Donogh's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9	0
Donogh's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10	0
Theobald's Law of Wills	26	4
Gale on Easements 1916	18	12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22	8
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63	0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual, 2 Vols. 1915/16	8	0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7	8
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1914	12	0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11	0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6	0
Snell's Principles of Equity, 1915	15	12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity, 1914	25	12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading, 1914	13	8
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW, THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	650	0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statute	18	12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	9	0
Kerr on Injunctions, 1914	26	4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12	0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes, 1915	10	0
Mulla's Mohammaden Law	4	0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5	8
Chaudhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	3	8

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

BUSINESS NOTICES

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—Immediately—Head Clerk, Second Clerk, Typist, Storekeeper. Probable Salaries Rs. 80, 60, 40, 40, respectively Apply by letter stating experience:—Commandant, REST CAMP, DADAR P. O. 6656.

WANTED—A qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Somaliland Government on three year's usual agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Fort, 23, Medow St., Bombay. 6655.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED Immediately—Competent ASSISTANT MASTERS for the New A.-V. School, Bassein. Thana. Graduates and Undergraduates in Arts, strong in Mathematics and Second Language—Sanskrit, French or Persian, only need apply. Handsome start varying according to qualifications. Apply at once to or see personally—

R. N. SAMANT,
6658 Hony. Secy.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Japanese Pine Planks of all [illegible]

FOR SALE.—One BILLIARD TABLE by Roberts, complete with accessories, snooker set, marking board skittles, etc. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One CLOTH BAILING PRESS in working order. For prices and particulars. Apply to Box No. 487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6630

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES Lathes Screw cutting, Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your enquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 679

FOR SALE.—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An *excellent* dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

TO BE LET

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o the "Chronicle" Office, Medow St.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 708.

PUBLIC NOTICES

VIRAMGAM MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—ASSISTANT MASTERS for the proposed Maganlal Jeyachand High School, Viramgam with following qualifications and terms, with good prospects in future:—

1. Two Graduates, one knowing Sanskrit and the other Persian, with Science or Mathematics as optional subject to start on Rs. 50 per month each.
2. One Intermediate with Persian to start on Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 per month according to experience.
3. One Previous strong in English, on Rs. 25 per month.
4. Two Matriculates, one with teaching experience to work as teacher and the other with good handwriting to work as clerk, to start on Rs. 20 per month each.

The applicants should state their age, date of qualifications and experience and should send testimonial if any.

The selected candidate shall be required to join the school in the first week of March and to enter upon a binding to serve for at least two years.

Apply sharp before 31st January, 1917, to the

VICE-PRESIDENT,
Viramgam Municipality.
6653

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

RESUMPTION OF GOODS BOOKING.

BOOKING of Public Goods has now been resumed at all stations on this Railway and from all connected Railways.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TENSHIN MARU" having arrived on the 14th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—A HYDRAULIC PASSENGER LIFT in working order at Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, offers invited. Please apply to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 6548

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo tilll Tuesday the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th December, 1916. 6338

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY,
(Including Dhrangadra Railway.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the abovenamed Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a Period of One Year, commencing [illegible] and ending [illegible] as per specification at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Re. 1

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received by the Manager, Bhavnagar Railway, up to noon on Thursday the 25th January 1917, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Storekeeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 5th January 1917.

S. R. IYER,
Offg. Storekeeper, Bhavnagar State Railway.
6588

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON, CAUSTIC SODA, SPONGE CLOTHS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1917, for the supply of above stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1917.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 30th December, 1916. 6516

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.I.) on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1917, for constructing chawls at Tardeo Flats.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that they

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

6. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending Tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the Tenders are opened.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., H.Inst.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 15th January, 1917.
6662.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the property situate at 8th Kamathipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 4190, 4191; Collector's New Nos. 10764, 10765; Old Survey Nos. 3746, 3747 and New Survey Nos. 6783, 2/6783 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E. No. 1673 (1) and bearing Street No. 25 belongs absolutely to our clients LAXMAN VENKATI and TRIPATI VENKATI, minor sons of Jaya Venkati Linga and is in the possession of our clients' mother Bai LINGAMMABAI, widow of Jaya Venkati Linga and that Jaya Shivji Lingu has no interest in the same. Any one dealing with the said Jaya Shivji Lingu in respect of the said property will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1917.

DIKSHIT DHARAMSI &
PURUSHOTAMRAI.
Attorneys for Laxman Venkati and Tripati Venkati.
6661

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913, and

In the matter of the BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ltd. (in liquidation.)

GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA & BHUVNESHWARGIRJI MAHESHJIRJI, liquidators of the above Co. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition dated the 22nd day of December 1916, has been presented to his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Petitioners for sanction, with or without modification, of the scheme referred to in the said petition submitted by Mr. Dalsukhbhai Wadilal Veerchand for taking the above Company out of liquidation and working the same and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has appointed Saturday the 20th day of January 1917 at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) to hear the said petition.

All Creditors and Contributories of the above Company are hereby cited to be present at the time and place aforesaid either in person or by attorney or Council and show cause, if any they have, why the said scheme should not be sanctioned by the Court with or without modification as the Court may think proper.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.
Albert Buildings,
Fort, Bombay. 6580.

AMUSEMENTS

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
Kalbadevi Road Tram Junction.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY
6-30, 8-0 AND 10 P.M.
THIS WEEK'S DRAMA
"THE VAMPIRES OF THE NIGHT."
PATHE GAZETTE
and other Comic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN
CINEMA.
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
PROTEA—Part IV
SHORTLY COMING
MYSTERY OF AL-SIN
A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
BOMBAY'S PICTURE HOUSE
"PAR EXCELLENCE"
THRICE NIGHTLY
6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.
The latest Topical Novelty
"TANKS"
"TANKS"
Delicious Cartoons of the Great British Invention that struck terror into the Germans.
EMPIRE COMEDIES, EMPIRE COMEDIES
"THEM WAS THE HAPPY DAYS."
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
MAX LINDER
in a screaming adventure with
"THE CLUTCHING HAND"
"THE SULTANA"
"THE SULTANA"
A beautiful five reeler in plate color featuring Rutch Roland produced by Balboa from Henry C. Rowland's well-known story.
Prices: Rs. 2, 1 & annas 8 & 4.
NEXT WEEK!!
A really colossal attraction
SIR HERBERT TREE
England's Greatest Actor Manager
in
MACBETH
Shakespeare's Great Tragedy.
Produced at a cost of £40,000.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND
EVERY EVENING AT 9-45 P. M.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
Eminent Stars HARRY CORSON CLARKE and MARGARET DALE OWEN in the
BANDMAN COMEDY COY.
16 London Artistes
Including HARRY CORSON CLARKE and MARGARET DALE OWEN.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
For the first time in Bombay:
"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU"
A screaming farcical comedy in 3 acts.
TO-MORROW & THURSDAY JAN. 17th & 18th
For the first time in Bombay.
The Great Garrick Theatre Success
"THE ROTTERS"
(A tale of a Disreputable family)
an original Satirical Comedy in 3 Acts.
FRIDAY & SATURDAY JAN. 19th & 20th.
For the first time in Bombay.
An uproarious Farcical Comedy
"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO."
Sunday at 6 p. m. HALF PRICE MATINEE.
"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO"
Prices, Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
Matinee, Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Annas 8.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
QUEEN OF BOMBAY,
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
The Great 6-reel Drama:
"ELUSIVE ISABEL"
Secret representatives of various nations meet in America to attempt to form an alliance of all the Latin countries, who aspire to rule the world. An American secret service agent strives to prevent the alliance while a clever woman spy called Isabel tries to outwit him. The fact that the agent is in love with Isabel makes the plot all the more exciting and mysterious.
Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE
BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
THIS WEEK'S PRESS COMMENTS.
"The exciting incidents form what is practically one continuous chain of daring deeds, hazardous undertakings and fruitful sensasations.—Bombay Chronicle.'
"There are numerous exciting incidents and it is not until the very end that the ultimate outcome is even suspected."—Advocate of India.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS

"THE CIRCUS OF FIRE"
IS ONE OF THE MOST SENSATIONAL AND HAIR-RAISING FILMS YOU CAN IMAGINE,
"A RAILROAD PLOT"
IS ALSO FULL OF WILD THRILLS.
DO NOT MISS THESE FILMS!
THEY ARE AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
5, 6-45, 8-30 & 10.

LAST 2 NIGHTS OF OUR
ATTRACTION DE LUXE!
GOING STRONGER THAN EVER!!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
Presents the
BIGGEST, BRIGHTEST
and
BEST OF ATTRACTIONS
In Town To-night!!
LES BAU MALAGAS
The finest exponents of French, Italian, Spanish and other Continental Dances.
Introducing the latest Novelties in Dances.
Also see them
in their Comedy Duet "Scandal in a Theatre."
SIGNORITA
MALAGA
In more of her French and Italian Songs.
MISS
ESSIE JENNINGS
Bombay's favourite in New Songs & Choruses.
ABOVE VARIETIES
Are intercepted by a Cinema Drama
A Brilliant London Production:
"BOOTLESS BABY."
Also a
KEYSTONE COMEDY.
NOTE OUR PRICES.
Rs. 3, 2, 1, As 8, 6 and 4.
NOTICE.
Trams in waiting for our patrons after the Theatre to all parts of the city.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
JUNAGADH.
IN AID OF THE
WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.
1st: 2nd: 3rd & 4th February 1917.
Drawing 5th February 1917.
MONSTER LUCKY-BAG.
30,000 Tickets at Rupee One each.
57 Large and 2,500 Consolation Prizes.

			Rs.
1st Prize		.....Motor Car.....	4,000
2nd Prize		.....Victoria...(C. Spring).	1,000
3rd Prize		.....Horse	400
4 to 8	5	Harmonium, each of Rs. 100	500
9 to 18	5	Free wheel Bicycles at Rs. 100	500
14 to 23	10	Gold Bangles and other real Gold Jewellery...	300
24 to 28	5	Gold Watches at Rs. 100	500
29 to 49		Silver Coffee Sets & other big Silver items not less than Rs. 20.....	600
50 to 54	5	Office Clocks at Rs. 25.	125
55		One Fire Proof Iron Safe.	75
56 & 57		Two Silver Photo frames at Rs. 25	50
2,500		Consolation Prizes	3,500
2,557			11,550

APPLY EARLY FOR TICKETS TO
K. P. ACHARYA,
SECRETARY,
LUCKY-BAG COMMITTEE, JUNAGADH.
(Sd.) JAMES SCOTT,
Chairman,
Lucky-Bag Committee, Junagadh.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.
ESTABLISHED 1906.
Students coached for L. C. C. and Government Auditor's Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system for L. C. C. only. Terms moderate. Principals: A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., Certified Accountant, and A. S. MADON, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.
The Indian National Builders.
This is the only publication which gives the biographies and speeches of thirty-six eminent Indians, with their portraits in three comprehensive volumes at such a cheap cost of Rs. 3-8-0, (Volume I, Re. 1; Vol. II, Re. 1-8-0; Vol. III, Re. 1-8-0).

VOLUME I.
1. Mahadev Govind Ranade
2. Ananda Mohan Bose
3. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee
4. Sir P. M. Mehta
5. Hon. G. K. Gokhale
6. Mr. G. Subramania Aiyar
7. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose
8. H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda
9. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
10. Lala Lajpat Rai
11. Babu Bepin Chandra Pal
12. Mr. Abdul Rasul

VOLUME II.
13. Dadabhai Naoroji
14. W. C. Bonnerji
15. Justice B. Tyabji
16. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
17. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha
18. Lal Mohan Ghose
19. Romesh Chander Dutt
20. Swami Vivekananda
21. Lala Hans Raj
22. Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao
23. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar
24. H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore

VOLUME III.
25. Sir Gurudas Banerjee
26. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
27. Pandit Ajudianath
28. K. T. Telang
29. H. H. The late Nizam of Hyderabad
30. M. K. Ghandi
31. Babu Arabinda Ghose
32. Babu Aswani Kumar Dutt
33. Dr. A. K. Coomaraswami
34. Rabindranath Tagore
35. Sir K. Seshadri Aiyer
36. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

The three Volumes, if purchased at time will be given for Rs. 3-8-0 only.

OPINIONS:
The Statesman:—The Volumes will be found of distinct use by all who are interested in Indian political affairs.....
The Hindustan Review:—A commendable contribution to the literature of the Indian Renaissance.

SWAMI RAM TIRTHA, M..
HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS
5TH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.
Vol. I, Re. 1. Vol. II, Re 1.
The *Advocate of India* writes:—All those who are interested in the thought of the East should buy, beg or borrow this book and study it.
The *Hindustan Review* writes:—The present edition, which has been carefully revised and considerably enlarged, corrects for the first time some of the Swami's most characteristic writings which enhance the value of an already excellent book. The get-up does credit to the resources of the publishing firm of Messrs. Ganesh and Co., Madras.
GANESH & Co., George Town Madras.
(2)

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.
Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, services and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."
WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.
Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3-12—0
ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand, District Kaira.

JAPANWALLA
Shaya—Amrat
is the best Japanese cure for consumption asthma, cough and all diseases of respiration with wheezin Price 8 annas per bottle.
Sole Agent:—O. J. HASSAN & CO
299, MASJID BUNDER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

The disturbance in the north-west has given local precipitation in North East Baluchistan, the Punjab, Kashmir and North Rajputana. A ffew falls are reported from the north-west of the United Provinces. Sonamarg had three quarters inch, Sialkot, Hissar, Mussooree a half, Bikaner a quarter. The weather has been dry elsewhere.

Forecast:—Some rainfall in the east Punjab and adjacent districts of the United Provinces and snow in surrounding hills and Kashmir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.940 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.0 „
Dew Point	69.8 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.714 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 „
Minimum ....do.....do	70.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW.E,WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	103 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water is at Prince's Docks:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	15	m	2	26	11	15	m	9 23	18	8
			3	38a	24	10		8 58a	20	3
Tues.	16	m	3	33	26	4	16	m 10 9	18	7
			4	43a	24	6		9 51a	21	4
Wed.	17	m	4	13	25	9	17	m 11 10	18	5
			6	2a	24	6		11 16a	22	3
Thur.	18	m	5	14	25	3	18	0 22a	18	0
			7	29a	25	1				
Fri.	19	m	8	34	25	0	19	m 1 28	22	4
			9	1a	26	8		1 40a	17	8
Sat.	20	m	7	58	25	3	20	m 2 50	21	8
			9	52a	27	8		2 40a	16	4
Sun.	21	m	9	8	26	0	21	m 3 49	20	6
			10	34a	28	1		3 30p	15	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
„ 15	(Monday)	„ 7h.	15m.	„ 6h.	21m
„ 16	(Tuesday)	„ 7h.	15m.	„ 6h.	22m
„ 17	(Wednesday)	„ 7h.	15m.	„ 6h.	23m.
„ 18	(Thursday)	„ 7h.	15m	„ 6h.	23m
„ 19	(Friday)	„ 7h.	15m.	„ 6h.	24m
„ 20	(Saturday)	„ 7h.	15m.	„ 6h.	24m
„ 21	(Sunday)	„ 7h.	15m.	„ 6h.	25m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1916 Dec.	25th.,	2h. 1.3m. a.m.
First Quarter	„	31st.,	6h. 37.3m. p.m.
Full Moon	1917 Jan.	8th.,	1h. 12.0m. „
Last Quarter	„	16th.,	5h. 12.1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th January, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the east Punjab; Hissar has had 0.42in. and Ambala 0.20in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.19in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Central India West and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess in Central India West and Gujarat; day temperature is also above normal in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the northern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Bijapur and Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in north-west India has given fairly general rain in the east Punjab and local rain in west Rajputana. It has decreased in intensity. The unsettled conditions in the central parts of the country are also less marked.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Rajputana and the extreme south and possibly in the Central Provinces and Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 15th of January 1917.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th Jan.)	61.5	52.9	85	..	4.56	—1.83
Jask	75.8	59.0	77	..	2.33	0.79
Do. (th Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th Jan.)	73	64.0	66	..	1.63	0.50
PUNJAB—						
Multan	67.3	45.5	74	..	0.03	—0.88
Rawalpindi	63.7	37.0	86	..	0.33	—1.77
Lahore	70	44.9	92	..	0.02	—0.87
Hissar	61.7	49.8	92	0.42	0.42	..
Ambala	67.7	48.3	89	0.20	0.40	—1.66
Delhi	73.4	50.3	82	..	0	—0.91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.3	52.1	68	..	0	—0.64
Mainpuri	79.1	49.2	86	..	0.01	—0.95
Jhansi	82.4	50.0	83	..	0.78	0.13
Cawnpore	76.8	50 9	85	..	2.20	1.29
Allahabad	72.2	49.6	87	..	0.51	—0.48
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.8	54.8	80	..	0.04	—0.22
Karachi	77.9	60.0	54	..	0	—0.39
Ajmer	79.0	52.7	78	..	0	—0.55
Jaipur	81.7	58.2	52	..	0	—0.55
Kotah	80.0	55.2	67	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu	70.8	55.4	53	..	0	—0.48
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.8	51.7	48	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	78.3	61.2	67	..	0	—0.10
Veraval	78.8	62.3	56	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	85.8	62.3	66	..	0	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	84.4	57.0	70	..	0	—0.32
Surat	84.9	62.7	64	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	89.4	62.0	65	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	88.1	54.2	63	..	0	—0.20
Neemuch	82.7	55.8	70	..	0	—0.39
Indore	78.4	58.4	60	..	0.86	0.74
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.9	55.3	75	..	2.76	1.59
Saugor	76.0	57.4	55	..	0.32	—1.43
Hoshangabad	75.1	54.8	75	..	1.42	0.32
Khandwa	83.3	58.2	75	..	1.06	0.17
Akola	83.5	59.5	65	..	2.42	1.03
Amraoti	82.6	54.1	42	..	0.45	—0.87
Nagpur	80.0	56.7	69	..	2.56	1.14
Chanda	84.3	56.2	71	..	0.63	—0.55
Raipur	81.0	53.6	69	..	2.36	1.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	71.9	73	..	0.72	0.20
Ratnagiri	87.6	71.5	45	..	7.26	6.65
Marmugao	84.5	71.4	62	..	3.28	3.82
Karwar	87 1	69.4	55	..	8.46	6.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.5	64.2	52	..	1.33	0.59
Ahmednagar	81.4	58.5	60	..	0.65	—0.35
Poona	83 0	65.3	61	..	1.91	0.86
Sholapur	86.3	57.1	64	..	3.28	0.85
Bijapur	78.5	57.2	69	..	9.47	8.26
Belgaum	80.9	65.2	64	..	10.67	8.82
Aurangabad	81.3	62.6	56	..	0.77	—0.14
Nizamabad(Indur).	83.8	52.7	69	..	1.36	0.59
Hyderabad	77.0	55.2	80	..	3.44	1.29
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.1	70.9	59	..	4.75	1.41
Calicut	88.2	70.4	79	..	5.70	—0.41
Cochin	92.4	70.8	63	..	4.02	—0.62
Colombo	85.2	72.9	88	..	10.81	+ 3.91
ADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.4	64.7	89	..	10.85	4.73
Bellary	85.1	66.7	81	..	2.17	0.06
Cuddapah	85.8	64.3	81	..	3.49	—1.08
Madras	84.2	73.4	71	..	18.08	—1.44
Bangalore	78.3	55.8	81	..	10.14	6.66
Coimbatore	80.8	68.2	67	..	5.76	1.05
Trichinopoly	88.1	67.2	74	..	2.94	—5.00
Negapatam	80.2	74.7	88	..	15.10	+12.72

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th January 1917 was 30.047 inches.

No temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

YOUNG INDIA

A High Class Weekly devoted to the Discussion of Indian Problems . . . . . .

Striking Articles, Instructive Criticisms, Interesting Comments.

Full of informing matter.

Yearly subscription Rs. **5** only.

Apply to

THE MANAGER,

YOUNG INDIA OFFICE,

36a, Chowpatty Road, BOMBAY.

ESTD. 1877.

RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.,

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,

209, SHAIK MEMON St., BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 674. TELEGRAMS:—MUFFOHAIN.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 12th.

Cloth:—There has been only scattered cloth transactions chiefly in fancies:—

Yarns:—Irregular and cautious buying.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 13th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9,421,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	348,000
East Indian „ „	220,000
American „ „	4,411,000
Other „ „	63,000
Total Sales	40,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	5,000
„ Export	2,000
East Indian Export	..
„ „ Stock	36,000
„ „ Forwarded	1,900
„ „ Actual Export	800
„ „ Imports	..
„ „ Speculation	500
American Afloat	230,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	304,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 12th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
„ to Continent	6,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	74⅛

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	151,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	66,000
„ „ to France and Continent	30,000
„ „ to Japan	37,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,470,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	1,249,000

New York, Jan. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	7,000
„ „ to Continent	..
Futures at New York March	17.73
„ „ May	17.90
Spot Cotton at New York	18.05
„ New Orleans	18.00
Futures at New Orleans March	17.40
„ „ May	17.62
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.80
Silver Commercial Bars	74⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	36
Closing Tone of Silver:—Less offering—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5½
Interest day to day loans	4
„ 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	53½
Rupee Paper 3½%	..
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 13th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£85
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 13th.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—6½ lbs. Afloat Paid	79
Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Afloat Paid	80/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Sellers	81/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Afloat Sellers	68

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 12th.

Seeds:—Nothing doing awaiting Devonport's Meeting of crushers next Tuesday.

London, Jan. 13th.

Rapeseed, Ferosepore Usual Bold Feb.-Mar. Sellers	90/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Sapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	88/6
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	93/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb. Sellers	105
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Buyers	104/6

London, Jan. 12th.

Linseed Calcutta quoted Jan.-Feb. firm	104/6

London, Jan. 13th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£137½
Standard Copper G.M.B	..
Copper Braziers	..
Yellow Metal	..
Hard Spelter Nominal	40

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	23
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	23/3
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	23/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	25/3
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	25/6
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	25/7

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure February	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/10½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 15.

The Market at Colaba opened easier with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 388/8 and declined to Rs. 386/8 on jobbers selling but recovered by Re. 1/8.

Settlements for January delivery are being placed in the market and some Badli business January to March for Bengal has been done. Ready Cotton is quiet.

Quotation are.

M. G. Good Broach Rs. 388.

M. G. Fully Good Bengal Rs. 290.

M. G. Fine K. Akola Rs. 207.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 15th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	SPOT. COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	—	—	389/0	—
Broach,	Fine M.G.	—	403/4	400	Now
Bengal,	F.G. M.G	289/90	289/0	—	285/95
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	303/4	303/4	—	300/10
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	310/20
Rajputana.	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—
Sind Panjab.	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	300/10
Kham./Akola	Fine M.G.	386	362/3	—	330-90
Silich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	382/92
Dhamg./Pulgaon.	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	385/95
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	387/97
Nagpore.	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	390/00
Hingt./Wardha.	Fine G.M.	—	—	—	—
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	375	—	—	370/80
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	350	—	—	335/45
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Jalna	F.G. M.G	—	—	—	350/60
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—

ORDERS FOR STORES FROM ENGLAND.

The following Press communiqué is published:—

Considerable uncertainty appears to exist as to the method in which applications should be made by firms or persons who require priority treatment for orders which they have placed in the United Kingdom for stores and plant from firms controlled by the Ministry of Munitions. These applications should, in all cases whether the firm is represented in the United Kingdom or not, be made, in the first instance, either to the Local Government or Administration or, if they are directly concerned with the order in question, to the Agent of the Railway Company or head of an Imperial Department. In all cases in which materials are required for the purpose of maintenance or repair in order to maintain continuity of operations, applications should be made to the Local Government on the required form. If the replies to the questions asked on the form are satisfactory and are found on enquiry to be correct, the Local Government will deal finally with the application, consulting, if necessary, commercial opinion or officers of Government concerned with the industry in question. The Local Government will then endorse their recommendation on the form and return it to the applicants at the address stated for submission direct to the Ministry of Munitions. In all cases of doubt, however, or where it appears that the application is not correctly covered by the definition in Note (1) on the form, the application will be forwarded to the Government of India with the remark of the Local Government, and the same procedure will be followed in cases where the prescribed form is not employed and an application is made for priority for materials which are to be used on extensions of works or additional operations.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

The net profit of the Punjab National Bank, Limited, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1916 amounts to Rs. 127872/14/5 as compared with Rs. 97628/10/6 for the previous half year. Adding Rs. 20250/4/- brought forward from the last half year's account the total amount available for distribution comes to Rs. 148123/2/5. The final dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent per annum free of income tax will as usual be declared. The deposits of the Bank have increased by 14 Lakhs during the half year under report.

ABOLITION OF EXCISE DUTY ON DENATURED SPIRIT.

With the object of assisting producers of Indian spirit for commercial purposes, the Government of India have decided:—(a) to abolish the existing excise duty of 7½ per cent. *ad valoren* on denatured spirit of local manufacture; and (b) to charge to Government instead of to the distiller the cost of tests of denaturation in the case of Indian-made spirit.

Ujjain,	F.G.	M.G.	—	—	—
Nander,	F.G.	M.G.	—	—	—
mathia,	Fine	M.G.	—	—	—
Mathia,	F.G.	M.G.	—	—	Old
SawGinned Dharwar	Good		—	—	400/10
Ooompta	Good	M.G.	—	—	410/30
Westerns,	Good	M.G.	—	—	400/10
Westerns,	Good	H.G.	—	—	380/90

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 15th January, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	315	305	289	—1/25th Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)	310	301	285	—Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	308	299	283	—Ready
	313	301	285	—1/25th Jan. 17.
	—	375	350	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	373	348	—Ready
	—	—	—	—
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	365	—Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	380	—Ready
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	—	381	365	—Ready
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Akola Khamg.	—	384	368	—Ready
Karanja(M.G.)	—	386	370	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	—	384	368	—Ready
	—	386	370	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Dhamangaum	—	387	371	—Ready
Poolgaum(M.G.)	—	389	373	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	391	375	—Ready
	—	393	377	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Nagpore	—	395	379	—Ready
Kamptl (M.G.)	—	398	382	—1/25thJan.1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	396	379	—Ready
	—	400	384	—1/25thJan.1917
Broach (M.G.)	—	399	—	—1/25th Mar. 17.
	—	—	—	387 1/25thApril 17.
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	390	—	—Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	—	380	—	—Ready
Mauna (M.G.)	—	365	340	—Ready
	—	362	347	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	400April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	4?3April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	400May/June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	390May/June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	405April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	407April/May 1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 15th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	46 0 0	6 15 0
„ White Cawnpore 70-80	46 0 0	6 15 0
„ Karachi Bangla	46 8 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 1 0	7 7 0
„ Brown Cawnpore	6 15 0	7 5 0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	8 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 10 0	11 1 0
„ Brown Thin	10 5 0	10 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	49 0 0	10 7 0
„ Gajar 75-25	47 0 0	10 0 0
„ Black	41 0 0	4 8 0
„ Gajar 50-50	45 0 0	9 8 0
Poppyseed, White	7 14 0	8 8 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	4 8 0	4 12 0
Jowa	33 0 0	4 15 0
Arandia	45 0 0	— —
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 6 0	
Linseed May	11 7 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	10 7 0	
„ Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	10 0 0	
„ Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 8 0	
„ Black Dec./Jan.	8 4 0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

It being the settlement day the Share Market was closed.

WOMEN IN THE LAW COURTS.

A SUCCESSFUL INNOVATION.

A woman correspondent writes to "The Times":—

Enquiries made on the 30th November showed that about 60 women have been employed in the different Divisions, and everywhere there was nothing but the highest praise for their work. In the central offices women are being trained to do the work of clerks who have joined the Army, they are making entries of legal documents in cause books and books open to the public search, and similar work of a technical nature. Six women typists have been engaged in the Scriveners' Office but only for such ordinary work as shorthand and typewriting; engrossing is still being done, as typewriting lacks permanence as a record, and is also open to facility for forgery. The engrossers, however, are all elderly men.

In the Admiralty Division the marshal was very enthusiastic about the work of the 10 women there. In the Prize Department their work is very varied; they keep the ledgers and look after the premiums of insurance payable on prizes. Others do ordinary typewriting and shorthand, and in most cases they receive the same salary as the men they replace. Their engagement is stated to be only temporary, but in at least one office it is hoped that the change may be a permanent one. Great care is taken in their selection, which is partly the secret of their success.

While the women employed in our Courts are only on simple duties, it is interesting to note that in the current "Law Almanac for Australia" may be found the name of Miss Nancy Isaacs as associate to her father, M. Justice Isaacs, of the High Court of Australia, with a salary of £300 a year, and Miss Mary Gavan Duffy with a similar salary as associate to her father, also a Judge in the High Court. Both these ladies are barristers, but the appointment of Miss Isaacs—the first of the kind ever made—caused much consternation among the male members of the Bar, who regarded such posts as their special prerogative.

The salary is, of course, not the only emolument received; it is the custom in the Australian courts for full official shorthand notes to be taken in every case, and the associate receives at the rate of 2d. a folio for al carbon copies (taken by the clerk) from persons desiring them. It is usual in *nisi prius* cases for the position of associate to be worth, including these fees, over £800 a year.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut D W Borthwick, West Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut P K Perkin, York and Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut T F Breene, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J B Stacey, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A H Arnold, West Yorkshires.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut G W Watson, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A G Berry, Sussex.
Captain T P Cole, Medicals.
Second-Lieut P H Hill, Sussex.
Second-Lieut T J Thursfield, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut T H Walker, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J Webster, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R Williamson, Gordons.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut W M Rendison, Irish Regiment.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut E F Clark, East Kents.
Lieut J K Robertson, Flying Corps.

DIED.

Major J W H Alston, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Rev Captain P Grobel, Chaplain.

WOUNDED.

Lieut D Campbell, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Crawford, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Currie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C T Fortune, Engineers.
Lieut N E Haig, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A M Hay, East Yorkshires.
Major H L Llewellyn, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H W Thompson, East Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Captain G C James, North Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut M M Lyon, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut P A Roberts, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut L D Edwards, Lincolns.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Commander Hon Richard O B Bridgeman.
Flight-Commander Edwin R Moon.

DIED.

Captain Marcus F B Whyte.

WOUNDED.

Flight-Lieut Edward R Grange.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Alfred H S Lawson.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Flight-Lieut Walter T S Williams.
Flight-Officer Henry L De Wilde.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED PRISONER.

Flight-Lieut Edward J Cooper.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Lieut Richard P Kellett.
Artificer Engineer John R Vickery.

LAMPS & FANCY GOODS.

SHOW ROOM

SPECIALITIES.

New varieties of fancy Dinner and Tea sets, Glass and Enamel ware, Cutlery and Plated ware, and all kinds of Stoves, etc. are always in stock.

Particular attention will be paid to mofussil orders.

Send your orders as a tril to

CHINA AND LAMP-WARE

SHOW ROOM

239, Hornby Road,

Next to Messrs. Bessho & Co

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani mtdicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No. PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

IT WILL PAY YOU

TO PURCHASE

YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES

ONLY FROM

S. MAHADEO & SON

54-56 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

NUMBER OF FIRMS

in every trading line, successfully represented.

Total EXEMPTION or partial ABATEMENT secured.

CURSONDAS & Co.,

F. L. A. A. etc., (London),

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.

24, Elphinstone Circle.

Telephone No. 402.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor Bombay

WOOLLEN CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

We manufacture Carpets of any design and quality.

A variety of our ready-made stock-woven is seen at our shop.

A visit to our shop is sure to please you.

AHMEDABAD WOOLLEN CARPET DEPOT,

Kalbadevi Road,

Opp. the Cinema.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 8th of Amardad, 1286.
Mahomedan: 21st of Rubee-at-Awal, 1335.
Hindu: 8th of Posh Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 7-15 Sunset 6-22.
Phase of the Moon: Last quarter, Jan. 16.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. in "Whose Baby are You" at 9-0.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

H. E. the Governor opens Maharaja Gaekwad Officers' Hospital, Napean Sea Road, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society's "At Home" of members and friends at 6-15 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. in "The Rotters," at 9-30.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. in "The Rotters," at 9-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-45, Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending January, 20th 1917:—

Monday Jan. 15th.—Patrol Leaders and Seconds meeting at A.S.M.'s house at 6 p.m. To discuss re. Troop Anniversary display.

Wednesday Jan. 17th.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in Seconds and Patrol Leaders examinations, and Ambulance and First Aid Work, Cubs-Troop Drill.

Friday Jan. 19th.—Night attack, and Camp Fire yarns. Fall in on Maidan at 8-45 p.m. sharp in full uniform with staves. Patrol Leaders and seconds to carry matches and string. Compulsory.

Resignations:—Scouts J. and H. Hearsch having resigned are struck off the strength, with effect from January 5th, 1917.

Scouts Goddard and Barnes:—Will report to A. S. M. on Wednesday January 17th for absence without leave.

ALFRED G. FOOX.
A. S. M. in charge, 1st Bombay. Boy Scouts.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Jan. 16.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Wednesday), for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a.m.

Parades.—Salsette Detachment.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade to-day Tuesday the 16th instant. Rendezvous Jackal Club, Flats 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parad on Wednesday morning next the 17th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Riding School.—Salsette Detachment.—There will be Riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School on Friday morning next, the 19th instant, at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts rifles, swords and bandoliers.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Jan. 15.

No. 8 Duties—

Duties for the week commencing Sunday 14th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week Lieut. W. Dunkorley.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy., Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy., Sergt. V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy., Sergt. G. Barnos. No. 9 Parades—

Tuesday 16th 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Rifle Exercises.

Thursday 18th 7 a.m. at Headquarters 15 pdr. B. L. section gun drill.

Saturday 20th 6 p.m. at Headquarters Nos. 1 and 2 and E. E. Coys. will parade for Camp.

NOTICES.

There will be a Sergeants' Mess Special Meeting on Thursday the 18th instant at 7 p.m. at Headquarters.

The Corps will go into Camp on January 20th, 1917, at Middle Ground Fort.

There will be a Corps Dinner at the Pyrke's Apollo Hotel on Tuesday, the 16th instant. Dress Uniform or mess.

Now Ready! In Big Types!! For Delivery!!!

THE BRONZE STATUE.

OR

THE VIRGIN'S KISS.

BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

In 4 Vols.) (As. 12 Per Vol. including postage.

Price:—Per Set. Rs. 2, Post Free.

The characters in this novel are of interesting, attractive and instructive nature. As a Mighty warrior, Timely saver of the weak, Good counsel, True friend, Charming and Truthful lover etc. Sir Ernest De Colmar is foremost among the several heroes introduced in the novels by the author who is unrivalled in the formation of his plots which are invariably of heart-thrilling nature. The description of the tribunal of the Bronze Statue the character of the Baron of Altendorf, the feminine characters such as Satyrnais, Emilia, Angela, and Gloria which are of different varieties will completely encircle the mind of the readers and expose several excellent morals. I to IV Vols. ready for despatch.

A perusal of the novel will, we are sure, convince the truth of the above allegations.

THE SUPERIOR WATCH CO,.

Post Box No. 167(O.). MADRAS, E.

771

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Jan. 16.

511. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "J" Company during week ending January 20th, and "A" Coy. during week ending January 27th.

512. Company Field Training:—

Detail.—Sunday January 21st, "J" Coy.

The Company will parade at Bori Bunder Station, at 6 a.m., on the above date and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Haversack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officer Commanding Coy.

513. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 6 to 8 p.m., daily except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

514. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

"C" Coy. to-day Tuesday 16th, Wednesday 17th and Thursday, 18th January.

"J" Coy. on Friday, 19th, Saturday 20th and Sunday, 28th January.

"F" Coy. on Monday 22nd, Tuesday 23rd and Wednesday, 24th January.

515. Armoury.—The Armoury will be open for issue and return of Arms as follows:—

Daily except on Saturday evenings and Sundays from 7 a.m., to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

516. Proficiency.—Candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning at 7-15 a.m., and on Wednesdays and Fridays and Fridays (evening) at 6-30 p.m., at Headquarters. Pencils and note books to be brought on all parades. Dress.—Optional.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing this evening at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing this evening at 6 p.m.

WIRELESS TELEGRAMS PROHIBITED.

The transmission of private and commercial wireless telegrams to and from Diamond Island, Table Island, Port Blair and Victoria Point is prohibited until further orders.

HINDU LADIES' SOCIAL AND LITERARY CLUB.

The twenty-third annual gathering of the above club will be held at the Chandu Ramji Hindu Girls' High School (Cowasji Patel Tank Road) this evening at 5-45 p.m. Mrs. G. Carmichael will preside.

MOTOR CAR COLLISION.

Motor ambulance No. 68 driven by Private Ireson while being driven along Bazar Gate Street from Bori Bunder collided with motor car No. 1795 driven by Sakharam Ramji which came out of Agiari Lane. Both the vehicles were somewhat damaged by the impact.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

Motor car No. 822 driven by Narayan Baburao was going in the direction of Dhobi Talao from Girgaum, when an eight year old boy Appa Sitaram attempted to cross in front of it. The boy, however, came in contact with the mudguard and was knocked down. He received some injuries on the body and some teeth were knocked down. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL, DADAR.

The annual social gathering of the students of the King George English School, Dadar, was celebrated on Sunday evening in the school premises under the presidency of Mr. Damodar Savalarem Yande. The Head Master Mr. N. M. Kale gave a short address welcoming the chairman and other guests. After the dialogues were recited prizes were distributed by the chairman to the winners in various sports and games. The chairman was then garlanded and thanked by Mr. S. K. Bole amidst loud applause. The proceedings terminated on the National Anthem being sung.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF AN OLD MAN.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a Parsi gentleman aged 70 years, named Dorabji Dosabhoy Karani. The deceased who was doing the business of a cotton broker and had retired recently, was not well since the last six weeks or so. On Sunday last the deceased's body was found lying under the balcony of his house in Nanabhoy Lane. The deceased was very old, but had never said he would commit suicide. No foul play was suspected by the relatives. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased's body was found lying beneath the balcony of his house in Nanabhoy Lane, and that there was no evidence to show whether the deceased, who was ill, fell accidentally or suicidally.

SANKRANT DAY CELEBRATION FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS.

An interesting programme for the entertainment of the inmates of the Marine Lines War Hospital was arranged in the compound on last Saturday afternoon. Wrestling and boxing matches formed part of the entertainment. Leading mill-hands from the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha sent a dozen pairs of wrestlers. European sailors and soldiers and Indian soldiers also took part in these matches. The Commanding Officer Major Hirsch, Captain Ranade, Lieutenant Master and other Officers with the co-operation of Messrs. Talcherker and Bole and the volunteers of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha helped in making the gathering a success. Mrs. Hirsch distributed the prizes to the winners. Mr. Y. A. Kunte distributed sweets to the soldiers. Captain Ranade thanked all those who heartily co-operated in the programme.

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA MEMORIAL FUND.

The following subscription was omitted from the list published yesterday:—

Messrs. Chhoi Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd., ... Rs. 1,000
Previously acknowledged ..... Rs. 74,748-12

Total Rs. 75,748-12

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run to-morrow, first race starts at 3-5 p.m.).

The following are the handicaps for the sixth extra meeting to be held to-morrow:—

THE JANUARY PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Thunder 9-7, Orloff 9-4, Philanthropist 9-0, Soultline 8-12, Partial Eclipse 8-11, King's Head 8-9, Bunty 8-7, Vidi 8-6, Kim III 8-4, Ute 7-13, Madrina 7-10, Strathroyale 7-10, Drill Mistress 7-6.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Dress 9-12, Dunskey 9-5, Lucky Thought 9-4, Cyanite 8-7, Adelaide II 8-5, Seigneurie 8-0, North 7-13, Minimum 7-12, Wise Thrush 7-10, Vardar 7-10, Chastity 7-6, Borgie 7-3, Black Boy 6-7.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Gold Fish II 9-12, Majbur 9-11, Beyrut 9-10, Singer 9-8, Kayid 9-4, Purity 9-1, Money Gold 9-0, Longboat 8-4, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-13, Section 7-11, East Court 7-11, Malacca 7-10, Excelsior 7-10, Iron Chest 7-5, Royal Court 7-5, Burg 7-5, Ace of Royals 7-2, Sultan 6-0.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Singer 10-3, Zaki Pasha 9-6, Tammooz 9-1, Longboat 8-13, Mexico 8-10, Red Cross 8-9, Durban 8-8, Young Majub 8-4, Kaharaman 8-3, Burg 7-13, Ace of Hearts 7-12, Biglig 7-9, Hurchan 7-8, Gazal 7-1, Ata Allah 7-0, Tawdry 6-2, Abdul 6-0.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Lord Roseberry 9-5, Tenebreuse 9-5, Defender 9-4, Dhaidan 9-4, Hurchan 8-13, Engine 8-13, Mat-hat-Baig 8-8, Ruby Fish 8-6, Sirmust 8-0, Ream 7-10, Cyprus 7-9, Saood 7-8, Crusader 7-7.

Forfeits due if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day, 15th January, 1917.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE JANUARY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Thunder 9-7, Orloff 9-4, Philanthropist 9-0, Soultline 8-12, Partial Eclipse 8-11, Bunty 8-7, Kim III 8-4, Madrina 7-10, Strathroyale 7-10, Drill Mistress 7-6.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dress 9-12, Dunskey 9-5, Lucky Thought 9-4, Adelaide II 8-5, SeSigneurie 8-0, Minimum 7-12, Wise Thrush 7-10, Vardar 7-10, Chastity 7-6.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Beyrut 9-10, Singer 9-8, Kayid 9-4, Purity 9-1, Money Gold 9-0, Longboat 8-4, Section 7-11, East Court 7-11, Malacca 7-10, Excelsior 7-10, Royal Court 7-5, Ace of Royals 7-2.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Zaki Pasha 9-10, Tammooz 9-5, Mexico 9-0, Red Cross 8-13, Durban 8-12, Young Majub 8-8, Kaharaman 8-7, Burg 8-3, Ace of Hearts 8-2, Biglig 7-13, Gazal 7-5, Tawdry 6-6, Abdul 6-4.

Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 4 lbs.

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Lord Roseberry 9-5, Tenebreuse 9-5, Defender 9-4, Dhaidan 9-4, Hurchan 8-13, Engine 8-13, Ruby Fish 8-6, Sirmust 8-0, Ream 7-10, Cyprus 7-9, Saood 7-8, Crusader 7-7.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Division I Distance about 6 furlongs.

Bhookhri, Macassr, Warrior, Grey Leg, Four Aces, Harrington, White Pearl, Zuheir, Florida, Adil, Contest, Natal, Starling and California.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.—Division II Distance about 6 furlongs.

Autocrat, Niger, Nestor, Charing Cross, Medallion, Nevada, Fridoh, Hamid Pasha, Consuelo, Khooleb, Launceston, Mandarin, Argonaut and Sir Martin.

ENTRIES FOR THE SEVENTH EXTRA.

To be run on Saturday, January 20.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight.)

Mr. F. B. Avasia's b e g Laveco, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and Stewarts' b e m Tootsie, 4 years
Messrs. Heath and Gold's b e g Joyous Gard 5 years
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Primrose Morn, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Polish, aged.
Mr. Pitt's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Messrs. J. K. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br e g Llangeinor, 6 years.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g King's Head, 6 years.
Mr. T. Gordhandas' b e m Madrina, aged.
Messrs. Heath and Stewart's b e m Tootsie, 4 years
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Vanity Box, aged.
Mr. Frank's br e h Rueful, 3 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b or br e h Kenilworth, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e h Dorian, 5 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' b e h Fire Finch, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Fine Front, 3 years
Mr. Hasting's b e g Thunder, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Rolling Stock, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's br aus h Twa Brigs aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud, 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Hoppner, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S's b e g Kinsale, 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's br e g Verst, 5 years.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry 13-3 3/4 aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Collingwood, 4 years.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals, 5 years
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Hurchan, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 5 years
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valjee Moosaji's b a h Gazal, 14-0, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradas' b a h Royal Court, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradas' g a h Tajimulook, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment 14-0, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Aurora 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mohsel, aged.
Khan Bahadur Israr Hasan Khan's g a h Oxford, 6 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Brimo, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca, 5 years.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's b a h Shailan, 5 years
Mr. Dara Cowasji's g a h Powerful, 5 years
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collector, 6 years.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Minimum, 4 years
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch e m Chastity, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's br e g Vardar, 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Mossy, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Megale, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie, aged.
Mr. R. R. S's b e g Cyanite, 4 years.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. J. Bomanji's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Heath's g a h Subbiaca, 6 years.
Messrs. Heath and Gold's b a h Refusal, 13-2 3/4, 4 years.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Salim, 13-2 3/4, 5 years.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Murpho, 5 years.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Cox, 3 years.
Mr. T. Bateman's g a h Challenger, aged.
Captains Bernard and Hutton's b a h Thorium, 6 years.
Mr. Frank's g a g Mount Pleasant, 13-3 2/4, 5 years.
Mr. Frank's g a g Royalist 13-2, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Acetine 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven, 3 years.
Mr. Diamond's g a h Remmes, 6 years.
Messrs. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Grand Master, 13-2½, aged.
Messrs. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Mint Master, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradas' ch a h Sultan, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradas' g a h Paradise 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Downe's b a h Abdul, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali 13-3 3/4, years
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and H. Kadum's g a h Hudban, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Angler, 13-2 3/4, 4 years.
Messrs. Nasar Abdoola and Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3 3/4, aged.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Fairy Gold, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's ch a h Safi 13-2 3/4, aged.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Barjora, 13-3 3/4, 4 years.
Mr. Diamond's b a h Toledo 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Mubarak's g a h Moo-a-fi, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Janan, 4 years.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Mr. Heath's b e h Lucky Thought, 4 years.
Mr. Frank's br e m Bellicose, 3 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Dollet, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Arkangelo, 14-2, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Sunder, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Princess Zagha, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Decorum, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Haven of Rest, 4 years.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and F. A. Tarrant's ch e g Royal Song, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Wise Thrush, 4 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's ch ch h Aubrey, aged
Messrs. Heath and Stewart's bl e m Corridor, aged.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Mintspear, 4 years.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that 2nd Entries for the Bombay Races 1917, close to-day (Tuesday.)

It is notified for information that the programme for the 4th day, Bombay Races 1917, has been transferred from Wednesday, 21st February, to Tuesday, 20th February, the latter date being a general public holiday (Maha Shivratri.)

THE SECOND ENCLOSURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is beyond my power to describe the very wretched condition of those who get the race fever and flock in second Enclosure. It is really a "Battle of Verdun" to buy and cash tickets. It is impossible to describe the grim fight of thousands of combatants at every window of the Tote. It is regrettable that the authorities have not yet seen for themselves and tried to render their clients facilities and peace in the process of sporting away their cash.

Sir, for such a large crowd as is seen in the second enclosure, the present Tote is wholly inadequate. It cannot cope with such a huge traffic. The result of the congestion is that eager pickpockets find and carry on a very flourishing trade. In the struggle when one holds the window bar, and with the other hand tenders the money, the pockets are an easy prey to the rifler, who goes away victorious with the booty.

I would suggest there should be two separate Totes away from each other one for win, and the other for place. If there is no time to carry out the idea at once some arrangements must be immediately made to reduce the disorder and chaos which are seen in the second enclosure on a race day and to put a stop to the pick-pocketing trade.

May I request you Sir, once again to move in the matter, and convince the Turf authorities of the hard and pitiful condition of the second enclosure people?—Yours, etc.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

RED CROSS WAR FUND.

GIFTS FOR THE INDIAN BRANCH.

The Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee gratefully acknowledge the following donations towards their Red Cross War Fund from 22nd December 1916 to 5th January 1917:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 19,46,958-9-6 St. John Ambulance Association Porebundar Rs. 40; St. John Ambulance Association Hooghly District Centre Rs. 150; Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong Rs. 110; B. Rajani Kanta Chowdhry, Sadiya Rs. 61-5-9; Catholic Club, Simla Rs. 48-2-6; Nagpur Voluntary Aid Association Rs. 500; Deputy Magistrate, Darbhanga Rs. 226-10; Lieut-Col. P. Cullen, Jubuulpore Rs 220; Mrs. P. T. Spence, Nowgong Rs. 500; Mrs. Spence, Nowgong Rs. 30; Commissioner of Coorg, Marcara Rs. 13-7-6; Balance transferred from Bombay Branch of Bank Rs. 502-13-6; A. E. Nelson Esq., I.C.S., Nagpur Rs. 1,600; Rai Bahadur Pandit Sri Ram Dixit Rs. 100; Messrs. Jummatoo Ullah & Sons, Calcutta, Rs. 60; St. John Ambulance Association, Ajmere Centre Rs. 375; Mrs. E. Theodore Dixon Kodarma Rs. 150; "Goriajan Club Red Cross Fund 1916" Rs. 1,071-3-0; "Goriajan Club Red Cross Fund 1916" Rs. 980-11-0; Balance transferred from Bombay branch of Bank Rs. 26-12-0; Dr. C. V. R. Naidu Rs. 15-3-3; Hon. Sir A. Karle, K.C.S.I. Rs. 100; "Sonari Mountebanks" Rs. 649-9-3; Raipur War Air Fund Rs. 800; G. C. Laurie, Esq., Delhi Rs. 150; Engineering Department O and R. Railway Shahjahanpur Rs. 33-14-0; Lt. C. G. Swindells, Mesopotamia, Rs. 3-3-7; Assam Valley planters R. Fund Rs. 2,250; Mrs. Playfair, Bsagar Rs. 900; St. John Ambulance Association D. I. Khan Rs. 73-9-6; Lieut-Col. H. E. Drake-Brokman, I.M.S. Rs. 387-9-7; District Officer Shahabad Rs. 314; and Mrs. J. A. Hubback, Gaya Rs. 22-12;. Total Rs. 19,59,424-0-4.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF JANUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1450-15.—Ard H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Birdichand Jivraj & anr, Matu J & M.

923-15.—Jam R & D, Bomonji Rustomji Parelwalla v. Prabhashankar Dewshanker Acharya, & ors, Moti & D, Payne & Co., Part Heard, 13-11-16.

651-16.—Little and Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v. The Gulam Baba, Spg & Wg Co., Ltd., in Liqn & ors, Against 2nd Defendant only.

743-16.—Smeaton B & Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassam v. Somabai Mulchand & ors, Edg G W & Co.

673-16.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ld, in Liqn v. Bhagwandas Jethabhai, Judah & S.

770-16.—Dubash & Co., Messrs Jerup Teja & Co. a firm v. A A MacGill. Khambatta & Co.

1458-15.—Jehangir M & S, Bhagwan Tullock & Co. a firm v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Jam R & D.

220-16.—Judah & S, Joti Babaji v. Kesra Foosa & Co., a firm, Wadia G & Co.

439-16.—Maneck D & Co. (For a pauper), Kapoorchand Goolabchand & anr v. Kama Nowla & ors, Vachha & Co.

S C Ct. 189-7166-16.—Malvi H M & R, Hirji Jadav & ors, v. Allarakhia Jivraj, Payne & Co.

1142-35.—Motichand & D, Goolabchand Dhadda & anr v. The Poona Bank Ld, Payne & Co.

41-16.—Captain & V, Kashibai widow v. Nemchand Jeethabhai & ors, Edg G W & Co., Craigie B & C., Captain & V, Little (Co.

1115-16.—Mehta D L, Nagubai widow v. Thakar Kara Damji & anr, Mulji & Tha.

1151-16.—Rustomji & G, Dhulaji Kupaji v. Thakar Dayal Tejpar & anr, Payne & Co., Bhimji & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

PETITION FOR HEARING (IN COURT.)

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913.—Daphtary F & D. In Re the Presidency Mills Co., Ld. v. The Presidency Mills Co. Ltd., Petitioners.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL. SHORT CAUSE.

653-15.—Jehangir S M & H, The Empire Bank, Ltd. v. Laxmidas Hirji.

868-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Pirojsha Nasserwanji Mehta v. Shri Indira Raja Weaving Co., Ld.

982-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Mathurdas Manji Walji v. Pyarilal Vithalrai Setty & anr.

1211-16.—Wadia G & Co., Balchand Oogarchand, a firm v. Gopikisson Madan Gopal.

1248-16.—Amin & Desai, Lalji Dayal v. Hormusji Byramji Shroff.

1284-16.—Dubash & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassain & Co., a firm v. Taibhowan Laddha & anr.

1290-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd. v. Messrs. Buldeodas Kedarnath, a firm.

1291-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd, v. Messrs. Mulchand & Co., a firm.

1292-16.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. v. Messrs. Murledhar Hardwarimal, a firm.

1316-16.—Motichand & D, Messrs. Rampratab Brajmohandas & Co., a firm v. Messrs. Ramdhandas Jamnadas, a firm.

1317-16.—Motichand & D, Mukunochand Rajaram Baba v. Hiralal Jaganath, a firm, Daphtary F & D.

1327-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Nasiruddin bin Munshi Afzaludin v. Hakim Mowli Mirza Mahomed bin Mirza Khane Jehan & ors.

1334-16.—Pandia & Co., Ambaram Umedram, & anr v. Shah Amratlal Kakaldas.

1336-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Sha Kupaji Dolaji & Co., a firm v. Mangaldas Gabloosha.

1344-16.—Pandia & Co., Jamsetji Nowroji Bhathana v. Maganlal Thakoredas, Jehangir M & S.

1345-16.—N C Dalal, Virchand Dolla & Co., a firm v. Jagannath Wasudeo Pilgamker, Kharas & Co.

1346-16.—Payne & Co., Hormusji Sorabji v. Ratanchand Khunchand.

1347-16.—Smetham B & Co., Harischandra Sunderlal v. Purshotam Padamsey Kaku & ors.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

1322-16.—Shamrao M & H, Bai Harakbai, widow v. Ratanji Madhowji, N C Dalal.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Rambalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Hurmukhrai and ors Sunderdas & Co. Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS ON SPECIAL COMR'S REPORT.

587-16.—Rustomji & G, Gulab Illahibux and anr v. Manji Keshowji, Bhaishanker K & G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES,

726-15.—Craigie B & C, Loui's Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & V.

79-16.—Craigie B & C, Loui's Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain and V.

80-16.—Craigie B & C., Loui's Dreyfus & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

LONG CAUSE.

1010-15.—Malvi H M & R, Motilal Agiaram Meheshri v. Ladhoram Dhanraj, Motichand & D.

1323-14.—Bhaishanker K & G, Ebji Umersey, a firm, v. Madhavji Virji and ors, Madhowjee K & C, Shroff D & D.

1333-15.—Payne & Co., Isela Macropole widow v. Alexandra Macropole and anr.

1448-15.—Sabnis and G, Bai Nandibai widow & anr, v. Jivibai widow, Edgelow G W & Co.

620-16.—Motichand and D, Sha Runshi Punshi v. Sha Shivji Gosher and ors, Pandia & Co.

THERMO FOX

"WHAT IS THAT"?

It is an Electrical apparatus which boils water, milk, soup or any kind of liquid in a minute.

"Have you got Electric Current"? If so; why not buy ONE to save your time, trouble and money as it is the cheapest, and easiest way for boiling water, milk, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

D. P. NANAVUTY & Co.,

7, Green Street, next Bombay Bank,

BOMBAY.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBA

1182-15.—S A Tyyabji, Bhicoobai widow v. Hariba Raghooji Jambookar and ors, Craigie B & C, Amin & D, Mancher-shaw & N, M B Chothia.

722-16.—Jehangir & S, Pestonji Rustomji Pathan & ors v. Dhanjibhai Dossabhai Narielwalla, Wadia G and Co.

665-16—C P D'Cunha Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum a firm Captain and Vaidya.

775-16—Amin and D Hyderalli Abdul Kayani v. Framji Shapurji Patick and ors Merwanji K & Co.

502-16—Mulla and M Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors Mehta D & L.

712-16—Captain and V Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally Gullamhoosein Alava Payne & Co.

657-16—N C Dalal (for a pauper) Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors Shroff D & D.

1362-14—Motichand & D Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin & Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16—Pandia & Co. Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai, widow and anr Purnanand & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary F & D, The Advocate General of Bombay v. Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla & ors, S. A. Tyabji Ard H D & Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 22-16.—In Person, Dewji Mowji v. Ganpat Nagsey & anr.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 104.

546-13.—Vachha & Co., Asanand Dharamdas, a firm v. Official Assignee, Payne & Co., Notice Part Heard 8-1-17.

FOR ARGUMENT OF RULE NISI FOR ANNULMENT OF ADJUDICATION.

436-16.—Madhowji K & Ch Attorneys for 3rd Insolvent, Lakhmidas Tilumal, and Gangaram Mangumal v. The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B & Co.

RASH DRIVING OF A MOTOR LORRY

DRIVER FINED RS. 30.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Nathan John Daniel with driving his motor lorry No. 133 on the 10th instant, in a rash and negligent manner. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT NAVIGATION.

TINDAL FINED RS. 10.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. John Munsher charged Bhanji Shamji, tindal of a prow with navigating his boat in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life, by not showing a light. The accused was convicted and fined Rs

P. W. D. COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAMBERS ON ARCHITECTURAL TRAINING.

BROADENING OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION URGED.

The Public Works Department Committee sat again yesterday morning in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, Mr. F. C. Sly presiding when Mr. W. A. Chambers, architect, was the first witness.

Mr. W. A. Chambers, was of opinion that private enterprise was not encouraged by the present system of the administration of the P. W. D., and thought it desirable to entrust the designing and supervision of the construction of buildings to any other agency than departmental. The designing and supervision of public buildings in England were generally entrusted to architects in private practice. As instances within his own knowledge he mentioned the New Admiralty Offices and the offices of the London County Council. Architects of position were asked to prepare designs; the designs were submitted to a committee of experts or qualified assessors and the work was given to the successful competitor. A system of this kind would encourage architects in India and would give a status to their profession which at present it lacked. The competition should be conducted in accordance with the conditions drawn up by the Royal Institute of British Architects. An architect having been chosen he should be permitted to engage a contractor in whom he had confidence and the agreement under which the structure was to be erected, should contain a clause, which would make the architect master on his own building. Under this system the best results would be obtained; a competent contractor would be employed and the architect would not be obstructed in the execution of his work.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Technical education in India, the witness continued, should be broadened. The men now practising in India as architects had been trained more as Civil Engineers than as Architects,—the result being that the designing of buildings had not been their chief concern There were signs, however, that this defect was disappearing. A number of juniors were coming to the fore in Bombay, who had been trained in England and who had won the degree of Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The work of these men was very promising and with experience they would make successful architects. Indians had won distinction in the profession of law and medicine, and, so far as he could see, they should be as distinguished in the profession of architecture.

ARCHITECTURAL TRAINING.

A training, with an examination similar to that of the Architectural Association of London, should be added to the instruction existing in India and the education necessary to make an architect would then be obtained here. The Government might also establish a few architectural scholarships to enable the brilliant men to continue their training in Europe or America. In his opinion architectural work should be done cheaper by private enterprise than by the P. W. D., because the establishment of an architect, he imagined, must be less expensive than that of a public department. For many years he was on the board of a Bombay Suburban Municipality and for some years he was Chairman of the Building Committee of that body. They found that their finances would not permit of their employing professional help of sufficient experience, and it had often struck him that if a number of small municipalities or boards could be joined, the financial difficulty of obtaining competent technical advice would disappear. He submitted that suggestion to the consideration of the Committee.

EMPLOYMENT OF POONA GRADUATES A FAILURE.

Mr. G. T. Mawson of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company, Limited, thought the methods at present adopted for the execution of civil works were economical and suitable for the purpose for which they were revised. Private enterprise was generally encouraged, but more support could be given. The construction and upkeep of public works compared very favourably with the construction and upkeep of other classes of buildings, public and private, in this country, and the existing arrangement could not, he thought, be improved. His firm had tried several graduates of the Poona Engineering College, but had so far been unsuccessful in obtaining a suitable civil engineer from this institution. They therefore found it necessary to engage Europeans in England to design and supervise their work.

PREMIUM SYSTEM.

Mr. F. J. Preston, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, stated that the idea was prevalent amongst technically trained Indians that when they had successfully completed their college course they were fully equipped for any appointment. It would be seen from the 1912 report of Lieut.-Colonel Atkinson and Mr. T. S. Dawson that they recognised that this was an idea to be discouraged. Nevertheless the Government had now forced the railways to accept a certain number of Indian gentlemen and pay them salaries of Rs. 200 a month for the first year, Rs. 225 a month for the second year, and Rs. 250 a month for the third year to learn their work. In England such men would have to pay premiums, instead of getting salaries which no student at home would dream of, for several years after leaving college. A pupil was more likely to learn if some one was paid to teach him, than if some one had to pay for the privilege of teaching him. In 1904 a committee appointed by the Secretary of State, recommended the premium system to the Government of India, but nothing seemed to have come of it.

MR. PRALL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. F. Pratt, Commissioner, N. D., said the opinion was very generally held that the methods now adopted for the execution of civil works were unsatisfactory. It was hard for a layman without special experience and inside knowledge of the Department to say exactly what was wrong or what reforms were required. Laymen could only judge by results and their general impression was that efficiency and economy were often conspicuous by their absence. Buildings were costly and ill-finished; and bad work, especially, on roads was often observed. This might be due to the fact that the subordinate agency was badly trained, unpractical and inefficient, or that superior control or supervision were defective, and both causes might be in operation. It might perhaps be not irrelevant to the line of enquiry to suggest that some enquiry might be made as to the disciplinary powers now possessed by executive engineers. In a private firm a lazy or incompetent subordinate or servant would soon get the sack. Was it as easy as it ought to be for an executive engineer to weed out his bad bargains in the same way? Or would such a measure involve so much red tape and correspondence and difficulty of getting sanction that the Executive Engineer would usually take the easier course and get the offender quietly passed on to some other district?

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

As to the question of encouraging private enterprise, the witness said, the substitution wherever possible of private for departmental agency would be a highly desirable reform, but he thought it very doubtful whether that substitution could be successful at present except in a very few large towns and cities.

Mr. O. C. Ormsby, a contractor, said works like roads and buildings would not as a general rule appeal to contractors of most financial standing and experience as would justify the work in question being let o them. One reason he gave for this was that the area over which the expenditure was incurred was so great that the organisation of any contractor carrying out all the Presidency work would have to be on more or less the same scale sa that of the P. W. D. No contractor would care to carry out such work departmentally and the final result would be that all of it would be let out in small sections to petty contractors, and the rate paid to the contractor must allow for (a) cost of financing petty contractors, (b) cost of organisation and (c) profit. Against this might be set a small saving to the contractor due to his employing the cheaper form of labour which could or would not work without frequent cash advances. But from what little he had seen of the Public Works method of carrying out small works, he believed that the petty contract system was adopted when possible and therefore to introduce a contractor would probably involve additional cost to the Government without any corresponding advantge. Referring to the education of students, the witness said the quality of assistants with whom he had had to deal and who had been educated solely in India, varied greatly, and the root of the trouble usually seemed to be that though they had acquired a considerable amount of "book learning" they had no idea as to how the information gained thereby, could be turned to practical use. This difficulty with Indian trained students might be considerably reduced by rendering it obligatory for the second year's training to be spent on works where the students would see the principles, which they had been taught in their first year's course, applied in actual construction.

"BRITISH CITIZENSHIP."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just seen the leading article, in your issue of the 2nd inst., on "British Citizenship?" dealing with the case of Mr. Meherji Bhicaji, whom I know very well. He was my host recently at Lourenco Marques, and, besides being one of the most prominent and respected members of the Indian community there, is highly esteemed by the Portuguese Administration. Mr. Bhicaji, however, needs no certificate of merit from me. I write merely to add emphasis to what you have very rightly said. It is, at the present time, the practice to refuse permission to visit either Zanzibar or Mombassa to any Indian traveller. Martial law obtains in both these places, and the reward of the military authorities to the Indian Soldiers who have done so well in East Africa,—at least as well as any Europeon troops there,—has been the studied insult of racial discrimination offered to their civilian brethren, no matter who they may be,—if they are in the enjoyment of what passes for British citizenship.

But there are some Indians who do not possess that privilege. Amongst my fellow-passengers, on my recent journey from South Africa, was a very charming and distinguished Goanese gentleman, proud to call himself an Indian, who had attained to very high rank in the Portuguese Administration of Lourenco Marques. He asked the boarding officer, on the arrival of the steamer at Zanzibar, for a permit to land on a visit. His request was refused, no Indian passengers, who were not residents of the place, being allowed to land. He accordingly communicated with friends ashore, and the Portuguese Consul intervened, whereupon a permit was especially issued to him. The difference between *British* Indian citizenship and *Portuguese* Indian citizenship was marked. In British territory the British Indian subject of his Majesty has no Consul to protect his interests. *Hinc illae lachrimae!*

Yours, &c.,
H. S. POLAK.

Allahabad, Jan. 12, 1917.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?"

The Bandman Comedy Company opened its season at the Excelsior last night when Mr. Harry Corson Clarke, appeared in the role of the ever-trounced Walter Mylton (Jr.) whom circumstances have conspired to keep in a whirl of excitement, through which he eventually emerges unscathed.

Mark Swan's "Whose Baby Are You?" is a farcical comedy in three acts. An appreciative audience thoroughly enjoyed the antics and oddities of this plotless comedy. This, however, did not detract much from the interest, inasmuch as every bit of humour or ready repartee stood on its own merits. As matters turned out, the production was extremely successful, the interest of the whole audience was unabated up till the last minute of the play, and roars of laughter greeted the performance from the beginning to the end.

To Mr. Harry Corson Clarke of course, goes the chief credit for the success of the play, while Miss Margaret Dale Owen as Abbie was highly original and faithfully depicted the rough side of a house-maid's life, always rising to the occasion in vivacity and resourcefulness in a family where everything was "too much."

Mr. Carl Lawson as Hugh Wallace and Mr. Vere Mathews as Ned Clive,—the two friends of Walter Mylton, Junior,—were equally successful, though at times they are inclined to overdo the absurdities of a comic play, which require more care and subtlety than ordinary playgoers seem to think.

Miss Dorothea Temple as Gladys Penfield was as dignified in deportment as she looked charming and graceful in her "posing" costume. Miss Betty Linley as the Baroness von Hertz was very natural in all that she did and there was hardly an occasion when she failed to impress the audience with her ingenuousness and simplicity.

"Whose Baby are You?" will be played again to-night.

INDENTURED EMIGRATION

A FORM OF LEGALISED PROSTITUTION

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—May I make an earnest appeal through your columns, on the broad grounds of humanity itself, that the system of indentured Indian emigration to the Colonies (which has proved itself, in its present form, to be practically a kind of legalised prostitution) shall be done away with immediately? The Government of India itself has recognised the evil of the system in the following words:—

"It is firmly believed in this country, *and it would appear not without grave reason*, that the women emigrants are too often living a life of immorality in which their persons are, by reason of pecuniary temptation or official pressure, *at the free disposition of their fellow recruits and even of the subordinate managing staff.*"

From facts, which came under the direct personal observation of Mr. Pearson and myself during our investigations on the spot, there can be no doubt whatever that this statement of the Government of India Despatch is true.

It is now openly stated in the Colony of Fiji that an assurance has been given from London that, in spite of this and other recognised evils, the indenture system is to be allowed to continue for another five years.

I would ask you, therefore, to use your weight and influence in forwarding this appeal to the Indian Public on humanitarian grounds, so that a clear demand should be made for the immediate abolition of the system.—Yours, etc.

C. F. ANDREWS.

Shantiniketan, Bolpur.

VAST ENEMY CAPITAL.

DROLL INCIDENTS OF THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S WAR WORK.

Mr. C. J. Stewart, the Public Trustee speaking at the City of London Tradesmen's Club on "The Public Trustee and the War," said about 32 millions of enemy capital was in British companies; there was about 71 millions of property in this country managed on behalf of the enemy, and about 19 millions of debts and bank balances was due to the enemy, making a total of £122,000,000.

Persons having any claim against the enemy, or property in enemy countries should register it. Under the Proclamation they had received 30,000 claims, and they were coming in at the rate of about 150 a day. Some did not err on the side of modesty. One man had claimed £150 as the cost of his journey back to Constantinople after the war. (Laughter.) A lady claimed £5,000 for an unfinished manuscript of a novel which she was writing when she had to quit enemy country. And the man who claimed a million pounds was quite ready to reduce it to £2,500.

Referring to the German banks, Mr. Stewart said that by the terms of the licences any surplus assets arising from the banks' operations were to be deposited at the Bank of England to the order of the Treasury, and in the case of the Deutsche Bank a deposit of about £316,000 in cash had already been made on account and securities of a book value of £168,000 had been lodged. It was unlikely, however, that the assets of the remaining banks would yield during the war a sum sufficient to discharge the outstanding indebtedness to the Bank of England.—The "Daily News."

A Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent wires under date January 15:—A mass meeting under the auspices of the Hyderabad Citizens' Association, was held to protest against the arbitrary way in which income-tax has been assessed this year. The meeting requested his Excellency the Governor to cancel the present list of assessment and to order a fresh assessment.

THE POPE ON LAW AND PEACE

REPROBATION OF OUTRAGES ON NON-COMBATANTS.

A semi-official communication issued by the Vatican gives a summary of the allocution which the Pope delivered at the Consistory. The allocution, says the "Manchester Guardian" begins by announcing the promulgation of the codification of the Canon Law compiled by Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, by order of Pope Pius X. The Pope adds:—

We are justly confident that this most important and opportune work will greatly help to bind and strengthen ecclesiastical discipline, because in making the laws of the Church better known it promotes their better observance. In any association of men throughout all civil society, when law is habitually obeyed peace reigns and human interests flourish. But where the authority of law is disregarded or disowned every interest, public or private, is injured by discord and ambition.

The state of things in the midst of which we now live gives the clearest evidence of this. The fearful war devastating Europe is an example of the culamity and ruin that must come when those supreme laws are ignored which should adjust the mutual relations of States.

In this international conflict we see an unworthy profanation of sacred things and of the ecclesiastical dignity of sacred ministers. We see numbers of peaceful citizens in the prime of life taken from their homes leaving their mothers and wives and children to weep for them. We see unfortified cities and unprotected populations made the victims of aerial attack. Everywhere on land and sea we see deeds which fill us with horror. We deplore these evils piled upon evils, and we repeat our roprobation of every unrighteous act perpetrated since this war began, wherever and by whomsoever it was done.

As we look forward to a more tranquil and fruitful life for the Church from the promulgation of this Code, so we pray God with all love that peace so anxiously awaited that it may bring the fullness of its blessings to the nations—may soon shine again on humanity, when a thorough sense of right justice, and order have been restored.

A CINEMA PROPRIETOR CHARGED.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM POONA EXCELSIOR.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

In the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate before Major Leslie, Mr. A. C. Patel, proprietor of the Napier Cinema, Poona, and three others named Homi Rustomji, Adi Pavri and Khodadad Irani, were charged by Bapu Krishna, a Ramosi employed at the Excelsior Cinema, Kirkee, with breaking into the engine-room and removing a plunger valve from the engine whereby it was prevented from working.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister, with Mr. Lokhande, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and the accused were defended by Mr. Weldon, Barrister, instructed by Mr. J. D. Ghaswala, pleader.

At the outset Mr. Weldon put in the lease under which accused No. 1 Patel had leased the Excelsior Cinema at Kirkee to two Bohras named Fida Hoosain and Abdeally. Under one of the clauses of that lease Patel had the option of going into the Excelsior Cinema at any time.

Mr. Azad said they did not complain of his action in going there but of the mischief he had done. The cause of disagreement between the parties arose out of non-payment of bills amounting to about Rs. 1,900 for the loan of certain films which were extras and outside the terms of the lease, otherwise all payments under the lease had been regularly met.

Bapu Krishna, Ramosi, deposed to the four accused arriving at the cinema at 3-15 p.m., on the 7th December. Witness was asked for the key of the engine-room door and as he had not got it, Patel first tried to get the lock off with an iron bar and then lifted the door off the hinges. Going into the engine-room accused Nos. 1 and 2 took certain parts off the engine.

Hirjibhoy Jivanjee Chinoy, who was in charge of the engine, called by the Court, said he left Fida Hussain's employ on the 8th December and was now employed by Patel in Poona. On the 7th December Patel when at the Excelsior Cinema, told witness tha he was its sole proprietor and that witness was not to interfere. After breaking into the engine-room Patel removed a plunger valve.

In answer to Mr. Azad witness said up to the 7th December the engine was working alright except that the light was not strong enough. He had not noticed anything wrong with any particular parts.

In reply to Mr. Weldon witness denied that the nozzle from the plunger valve shown to him was one on it when the part was removed. Witness unscrewed the part and showed the Court that the nozzle then in the plunger valve was the one he had used when working the machine.

The case was adjourned to the 22nd for further hearing.

RAIN AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

Simla received most welcome rain today. This is the first time that a downpour of importance has visited the station this cold weather. The atmosphere is appreciably cooled down. The sky is overcast and there is every indication of more rain.

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The weather in Lahore has again been cloudy since Sunday morning and there was a slight shower of rain on Monday afternoon.

EAST AND WEST.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE ON CULT OF NATIONALISM.

At Carnegie Hall, New York City, on November 21, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet and philosopher, delivered a lecture on cult of nationalism. The religious spirit, the poetry, and the drama of this notable visitor will, we believe, writes the New York "Outlook," find readier acceptance throughout the West than his exposition of what he regards as the fundamental evils of Western civilization.

Tagore's address, delivered in eloquent English, was in the main, a denunciation of Western national organization as a fundamental evil in itself. According to Tagore, the old time famines of India, the tyrannies of despot princes, the wars which swept India for so many centuries are infinitely to be preferred to the soulless efficiency of our Western society. Western Government Tagore defined as organised self-interest. He seems to feel that from this organised self-interest no good fruit can come, Indian civilization he compared to the handloom, the product of which possesses spiritual individuality. Western civilization he compared to the unceasing shuttle of the power loom, producing a surplus of product, colorless, uninteresting and dehumanized. He called the history of Japan to witness that the adoption of Western civilization could not be made without a sacrifice of spiritual qualities and the loss of the finer things in human nature.

This is a brief and perhaps an inadequate presentation of the main theme of Tagore's notable address. All that Tagore said of the dangers which can spring from over-organization is perhaps true. We believe, however, that, together with opportunities for evil which undeniably exist in the new spirit of organization which has been born of the West, there are compensating and almost unlimited opportunities for the development of the spiritual qualities of mankind.

The organized government which has the Prussian spirit as its ideal finds no stronger condemnation than has been visited upon it by Western civilization itself. Yet France has not lost her soul in changing from the world of irresponsible despotism to that of an organized democracy. Without organization of the Western stamp, the steamers, railways and even the lecture bureau which brought Tagore to America could hardly exist. In this, at least, the New World should tend to be content with some elements of that spirit of organization which Tagore so strongly condemns.

CRICKET AT MADRAS.

INDIANS BEAT EUROPEANS BY FIVE WICKETS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

The Europeans, on resuming, were disposed of for 228 runs. Oliver, Denniston and Shattock were disappointing, Baliah and Ramaswamy captured 3 wickets each for 34 and 67 respectively.

The Indians finished their second innings before a record gathering scoring 266 for 5 wickets. Subramaninam 70 not out, Ramaswamy 54, Baliah 37, Thangavelu 48, Venkataramanjalu 29. Richmond captured 2 wickets for 53. The Europeans were slac kin fielding and bowling.

The Indians thus won the match by 5 wickets. The final scores were:—

Europeans—344 plus 228 equal to 572.

Indians—307 plus 266 (for 5 wickets) equal to 573.

WILL THE WAR END?

CURIOUS POINT IN A LAW CASE.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt, in the King's Bench Division on Dec. 9, dismissed what he termed an "ingenious action" brought by the Great Northern Railway against Mr. Harry Arnold, to recover possession of premises let to the defendant at Leicester for the "duration of the war."

For the company it was stated that the premises were let to the defendant at a weekly rental of £3 5s. for the "duration of the war," but the superior landlord was not consulted in this arrangement and he later refused to give his sanction. The company claimed that the agreement was void for "length of time."

Mr. Jones argued for the defence that the cessation of hostilities was bound to come, and therefore a definite period was established.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt said it was plain that the parties intended that the defendant should have the premises for the period of the war.—"P. M. Gazette."

NEW CHURCH AT GIRIZ.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

The foundation stone of the new church at Giriz, Bassein, was laid yesterday, the 14th instant, by the Bishop of Damaun. There was a large crowd to witness the function. An address in English was presented to the Bishop.

As further funds are required for the completion of the church, and as the income of the 10 existing churches is considerable it is hoped that the vicars of the 10 churches of Bassein will come forward with a donation of Rs. 100 each headed by a donation of Rs. 500 from the Vara of Bassein,

The people have petitioned Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, that they do not wish any longer to be under the Padroado jurisdiction, and that both the Padroado and Propaganda be amalgamated into one diocese, under an English prelate. The language of the people of Bassein is mostly Marathi and a few know English, but the present Bishop of Damaun knows neither.

A handsome donation has been given towards the church by Mr. Sebastian Lopes. The architect who improved the plan is Mr. B. Breslauer of Bombay, not Mr. Osler. Mr. Fransis Jose Pereira of Giriz deserves credit, for his efforts in the matter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency and the Hon. Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, visited the Research Laboratory, Parel, before breakfast on Monday.

The Maharaja of Orchha visited His Excellency at Government House on Monday morning.

His Excellency lunched at the Bombay Club yesterday.

Their Excellencies took H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and the Hon. Lady Monro to see the Officers' Hospital, Malabar Hill, on Monday evening.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon opened the Bandage Circle at the Yacht Club yesterday evening.

Their Excellencies attended a performance by the Gandharva Dramatic Company at the Royal Opera House after Dinner.

The Hon. Surgeon General Sir Pardey Lukis, has left Government House.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Hon. Lady Monro lunched with General and Mrs. Knight yesterday, and dined with the Hon. Sir Basil and Lady Scott.

The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Monro will leave Bombay to-day and reach Delhi on the 18th.

The ballot held on Monday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the pupose of electing a chairman for the current year resulted in the election of the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Company.

Mr. A. R. Knapp is likely to act as Revenue Secretary and Mr. J. P. Bedford as Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

SOCIETY'S LATEST CRAZE.

"HIGHEST CLASS OF CLIENTELE" FOR CRYSTAL GAZING.

"I know, it's rubbish, but it's very serious for all that," said Mr. Muskett at Westminster Police Court, in mail week, when prosecuting Marie Charles, professionally known as Mme. Charles, of 92, Brompton-road, who was charged with "imposture by crystal gazing and fortune telling, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The case came to the notice of the police, counsel explained, as the result of a letter received at Scotland Yard from an Army officer, whose wife, had been to a Society function at which defendant was iin attendance as a palmist and fortune teller.

Defendant told the lady, whose husband had just come from Egypt, and who was about to leave for France, that the soldier would never return to her—that he would be killed in action. Anything more shocking and distressing could not be imagined.

The rooms occuppied by defendent were, counsel added draped with Eastern tapestry, and the police witnesses—women engaged for the purpose—were enjoined to put their hands on a crystal, and, in one instance, defendant said she did not like to tell it, but one of the young men would not come back.

"These professions to foretell," said Mr. Muskett, "are doing much more harm now than in other days, and many women have been most grievously distressed."

For the defence, Mr. Purchase said that of course, names could not be mentioned, but it was the practice of Mme. Charles to receive only the "highest class of clientele," who were able to protect themselves and afford gratification which was a society craze.

Mr. Horace Smith fined defendant £25 and five guineas costs on each summons—£60 10s. in all.

DISAFFILIATED PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

A meeting of the Council of disaffiliated Punjab Muslim League was held yesterday at the office of the League. Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Vice-President of the League, was in the chair.

The situation resulting from the reported disaffiliation of the League by the Council of the All-India Muslim League having been discussed the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"This League together with its numerous branches being in fact the only representative Muslim League of this Province continues as before to safeguard and promote the interests of the Muslim community in the Punjab regardless of the action taken by the Council of the All-India Muslim League at a meeting held on the 28th December last."

Two more resolutions recording the feeling of gratification at the appointment of Mr. Justice Shahdin as sub pro tem Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court and requesting the Lieutenant-Governor that primary education be made free and that a reasonable sum out of the educational budget be earmarked for starting new primary schools in various parts of the province were also adopted.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The market opened with jute mill shares in better request with more buyers in evidence. The prices showed considerable improvement over Saturday's rates. Coal shares participated in general improvement and sellers adopted a firmer attitude. Sowardihs changed hands at 12-8, 12-12, and 12-14.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhuskajuri 22; Bhalgora 37 s.l.; Bokaro and Ramgurh 13-4; Burrakur 35-8; Deoghur 13, 13-2; Ghusick 22-12; Kusta 1, 1-4 p; Kasoonda 35-12; Lakurka 37, 37-4; Nazira 20-12; New Kessurgarh 13-8, to 14, 14-8, 14-12; Nowaghur 35, 35-4; Parasea 5-4; Raneegunge 36-12; Samla Kendra 21-4; Sowardih 12-4, 12-8, 12-10, 12-14.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 250; Budge Budge (ord) 417-8, 420, to 427-8; Clive (ord) 165, 163, 164, to 170; Delta (ord) 420, 422-8, 415; Gourepore (pref) 108; Kamarhatty (ord) 410, to 430; Kanknarrah (ord) 540, 545, 548; Northbrook (ord) 36-4, to 37-4; Union (ord) 553, 555, 560.

Miscellaneous:—Cawnpore Sugar 156.

Government paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75 to Rs. 75-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 75-8 to Rs. 75-12.

THE
ROVER
MOTOR CYCLE

THE IDEAL MACHINE FOR SOLO OR SIDE CAR WORK.

COUNTERSHAFT GEAR—3 Speed.

ORDERS BOOKED FOR EARLY DELIVERY.

SOLE AGENTS:
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. | Box 195, BOMBAY | Office & Works: Elphinstone Circle.

Telegrams: CHALO, Bombay.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDFNT, SICKNFSS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE CLASS
WITH THE
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING
State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.
Mr. Banwarilal, B.A. LL.B., District Munsiff, Akbarpur, U.P. writes:—"Your reading has been found most accurate and quite wonderful."
The Kalinga Astrological Bureau.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

VAJIKARAN
THE LEADING NERVINE TONIC
Gives splendid vigour and vitality and Cure, nervous and functional debility. Rs. 1-8-0.
SAPAT & CO. KALBADEVI BOMBAY.

H. L DIXON & CO., LTD.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Telegrams. Works Telephone.
DIXID, Bombay. No. 2154,
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

MODERN PAINLESS DENTISTRY
(LATEST AMERICAN METHODS.)
Gold Crown Bar and Bridge work. a speciality. (Teeth without plates.)
Permanent Fillings (with Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain.)
Perfect Fitting Artificial Teeth
(10 years' guarantee.)
ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
(By this celebrated Anaesthetic from 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest pain.)
Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhosa, etc.
Twenty-two years' Experience in Europe, Asia and America.
DR CARR, D.D.S,
DENTAL SURGEON.
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Opposite Clock Tower,
Hours 9 to 7. Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
VERY MODERATE FEES.
Telephone No. 8267.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.
Record Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS,
East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas, Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medow Street, Bombay.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

	PAGE.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
The Price of Money after the War	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	5
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Water Scarce	8
P. W. D. Enquiry	5
Excelsior Theatre	5
Bombay Races	4
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Law of Coming and Wagering	6
Food Control in France	7
Casualty Lists	3
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January, 16, 1917.

THE PRICE OF MONEY AFTER THE WAR.

The Philadelphia Academy of Political and Social Science has recently reprinted in its annuals a very interesting and instructive paper written by Mr. Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics in the Yale University, on "The Rate of Interest after the War," which comes with especial interest at the present moment. Professor Irving in no way dogmatises on this all-important subject which must occupy the serious attention of monetary circles in Europe and America, immediately on the conclusion of the war. At the very outset he expresses his scepticism regarding the many unknown monetary and economic factors which will stare these in the face, specially in Wall Street and Lombard Street. He properly observes: "there are so many unknown or imperfectly known elements in the world-war and so many others which lie in the uncertain future that it would be impossible to make any very definite predictions concerning the rate of interest after the war." The first important problem is whether the United States will be eventually whirled into the financial vortex; secondlly, whether the European nations, that is, the belligerents, will repudiate their debts; thirdly, what will be the character of the taxation after the war; fourthly, whether the existing banking systems will receive a rude shock, if not altogether collapse; fifthly, whether the issues of paper money will be increased; sixthly, whether the tide of international trade will obstruct gold from the States; seventhly, whether new inventions, stimulated by the war, will materially affect industry; and, lastly, what may be the other possibilities "beyond the ken of man at present."

All these are grave monetary and economic problems which will demand the highest financial statesmanship and political sagacity for their solution. It should be remembered that India will not remain uninfluenced by the divers potential elements just enumerated. But Mr. Fisher, like a prudent man of great practical experience, frankly says that in all these matters all we can do at present is "to make arbitrary assumptions." He only trusts that his country may remain out of the pale of the European conflict. This is a pious wish; but for the present the providential god, who holds the destiny of the United States, in his hand is that much misguided and utterly unsuited person, who rejoices in the name of Woodrow Wilson. All through the war he has been a bungler of the first order whom, it is widely recognised, the Americans ought never to have re-elected as their President. His political blunders in the past have been of the first magnitude. Mr. Fisher also hopes that the paper currency, inconvertible as it is with all the belligerent countries, will not be worse; that colossal bankruptcies will be avoided; and that taxation, though of the heaviest, will not be so intolerable compared to the sacrifice of current income during the war as not to be resignedly borne. What then are the true principles on which the rate of interest depends? He puts his thesis in his own philosophic way. "The rate of interest expresses the degree of human *impatience for future dollars* (or dollars worth of enjoyable goods) as contrasted with the *present* dollars." To put it in more popular language, the rate of interest will depend on what present dollars will exchange for future dollars. The premium put on present dollars will be enhanced were present dollars to become scarce. In other words, if the rate of interest is ordinarily 5 per cent., it will be *more than* 5 *per cent.*, if the present income of the world is temporarily reduced. As Mr. Fisher very correctly points out, "the rate of interest depends largely on the *distribution in time* of the income stream." Thus, it logically stands to reason that those in the future who want to fix a rate of interest will have first to ascertain pretty approximately the stream of income which will be available to them.

We may, therefore, ask whether those engaged in the war will not suffer an immense reduction in their future income? What the reduction in the real current income has been none can fairly estimate. At the best it is pure guess work. Mr. Fisher is inclined to the opinion that the estimated annual interest charge on war loans will, after the war, equal or surpass the total national budgets before the war. "As soon as the war is over, the thoughts of all will be directed to reconstruction and all Europe will be in the position of a new country, poor in immediate comforts but relatively rich in future expectations." There can be no two opinions that the state Mr. Fisher predicts will make for a higher rate of interest. It is not conceivable what strange things may happen. Taxation for the poor and rich alike may be crushing. Rather than submit to such oppressive taxation people may emigrate to America, or Australia, or South Africa, where there is yet ample virgin land to till and where cattle may be bred. Wealthy people may sell out their holdings and emigrate where taxes are light. We see before our eyes how some of the companies in London, but whose business is in India, are slowly transplanting their head offices to this country to escape the burdensome taxation in Great Britain. All the same, there can be no manner of doubt that most people, during the necessarily protracted period of reconstruction, will be eager borrowers. The larger the demand of these borrowers the higher must prevail the rate of interest.

Mr. Fisher, as an open-minded economist, takes note, however, of the opinion entertained by another class of bankers and financiers, that the rate of interest will be low. But his answer to these may be given in his own words. "Those who reach this conclusion reason along what I believe to be fallacious lines, in some cases, even falling into that ancient pitfall of thought, the 'money fallacy' of interest to which the rate of interest is supposed to be inversely related to the amount of money in circulation." Another point made by Mr. Fisher is in reference to what bankers call "short term" and "long term" loans. Of course, it goes without saying that the rate of interest on long term loans has, in general, risen more as well as fluctuated less than that on the short term loans. But as soon as peace is in sight, or established, there is every probability of long and short term loans being more normally related, as Mr. Fisher forecasts.

Finally, Mr. Fisher gives the support and weight of his own authority to the general belief widely current in financial circles that the one important result of the conclusion of the war will almost certainly be a rapid expansion of credit which will tend to create a period of rising prices and a high rate of interest, which "usually goes with *boom* periods." Meanwhile European nations, in view of the coming events, are making efforts to accumulate gold and stimulate the cheque system which even to-day in France is still a kind of innovation! Of course, the French Government has lately been educating the public on the immense utility of the cheque system by a variety of leaflets, papers, lectures, and so forth. Each European Power has, no doubt, a desire to resume specie payments as soon as their financial condition permits. The resumption of specie payments means enough gold on hand. Mr. Fisher is of opinion that even in spite of the resumption of gold payments he has little doubt "that for many years after the war is over, there will be a general period of expansion, and with it a high rate of interest. It would not surprise me if, within a year after the close of the war, the general rate of interest in England, France and Germany should average 7 per cent. or above." Assuming that the forecast, barring unforeseen eliments, proves correct, it is an interesting speculation as to how India may fare. With all Europe borrowing for a certain number of years at a high rate of interest, where will India obtain "cheap capital"? How is our Finance Minister going to arrange the annual loans of 10 to 12 crores for the extension and improvement of our principal railways? The congestion of traffic, the difficulty of transport of goods and other allied matters, have all their basic cause in the starvation of capital for our railways for some time past. And here it may be appropriate to ask whether the Finance Minister has up his sleeve some wonderful financial panacea which he will reveal at budget time? Will India respond to his call for an annual capital of 10 to 12 crores for the next five years? If so, at what rate of interest will he invite his new loans? Unless he offers at the very least 5 per cent., to us it is extremely doubtful whether Sir William Meyer, able and resourceful as he is, will be able to extract crores from the pockets of all classes of investors. That remains to be seen.

Notes of the Day.

The Kaiser's Rage.

The Kaiser has been delivering himself of a proclamation which seems to be a cross between a peroration and an imprecation. Addressing his people, he visits upon them the rage he feels towards the Allies for having rejected his "honest peace offer." It appears that the Allies having privately admitted their "lust for conquest" to the United States, aim at the comprehensive programme of "crushing Germany and the enslavement of Europe and the seas under the same yoke" as that which they are now seeking to impose upon his talented brother-in-law. "Burning indignation and holly wrath," assisted by the German god who specialises in these matters, will therefore give full victory to the Fatherland. It was a pretty picture in the early days of the war of a Belgium thirsting for the annihilation of the German Empire. A larger canvas is necessary now to include the world-wide Allies of that little blood-thirsty monster.

The Belgian Reply.

There is lofty dignity, and withal crushing cogency, in the Belegian reply to President Wilson. Belgium is a standing contradiction of the amazing American assumption that the objects of the belligerents in this conflict are identical. As she reminds Dr. Wilson she, at any rate, never harboured desire or designs of conquest and yet she has been ruthlessly mutilated by a calculated barbarity which in the twentieth century would be incredible if it were not that the evidence of its gruesome actuality is still accumulating day by day. In the light of that lurid evidence, no sane person could quarrel with Belgium for her scepticism regarding the worth or genuineness of the German professions of a desire for peace. As the Note says, if ever a country was justified in saying that she was fighting to defend her existence, it is Belgium. Dr. Wilson's cool presumption that there was nothing to choose between Germany and her adversaries is merely adding insult to injury.

"British Citizenship."

We publish in another column an interesting letter from Mr. Polak, confirming the conclusions contained in our leading article of the 2nd instant. Mr. Polak is able to speak with first-hand knowledge, and he says categorically: "It is, at the present time, the practice to refuse permission to visit either Zanzibar or Mombasa to *any Indian traveller*." This was precisely the gravamen of our charge, and no kind of sophistry can explain away the fact that this sort of arbitrary and rankly racial distinction amounts to a travesty of "British Citizenship," whether regarded as a legal fact or an Imperialist fancy. As Mr. Polak says: "Imperial law obtains in both these places, and the reward of the military authorities to the Indian soldiers who have done so well in East Africa has been this studied insult of social discrimination offered to their civilian brethren, *no matter who they may be*,—if they are in the enjoyment of what passes for British citizenship."

The Choice of the Imperialist.

Nor is this kind of thing, as we explained in our original article, confined to Africa. "In British territory," says Mr. Polak, "the British Indian subject of his Majesty (as distinguished from the suject of almost any other allegiance) has no Consul to protect his interests." This is true in more than a literal sense. It is unfortunately only too well-known that an Indian travelling abroad is a veritable outcast among the various nationals. In British territory, and at the hands of British fellow-subjects of the King-Emperor, he is frequently subjected to every species of indiginity and humiliation. At Gibralter, in Malta, at Port Said, no less than in Zanzibar or Mombasa,—his position is peculiarly anomalous. On the one hand he is denied the rights of other British subjects,—and on the other, he is without the Consular protection which even a Greek may command. This will really not do. Our Imperialists,—even of the more rabid kind,—will have to make up their minds whether they want "British Citizenship" to be something of which Indians may really be proud or not And they must behave accordingly. The humiliating discrimination of treatment is bad enough in a self-governing Dominion; in a Crown Colony it is absolutely inexcusable.

The "Badge of Helotry."

In announcing in March 1916, the Government decision to abolish indentured emigration, Lord Hardinge, who described the system as "a badge of helotry" for Indians, stated that the Home Government wished to make it clear that the existing system of recruiting must be maintained until new conditions under which labour should be permitted to proceed to the Colonies, should have been worked out in conjunction with the Colonial Office and the Crown Colonies concerned, until proper safeguards in the Colonies should have been provided and until they should have had reasonable time to adjust themselves to the change, a period which must necessarily depend on circumstances and on conditions imperfectly known at present.

We have always maintained that the abolition of the indentured system—which, it cannot be too often insisted upon, is permitted by an Indian Statute and not by an Act of Parliament—is primarily and ultimately the concern of the people and Government of India and the Colonies cannot and should not be allowed to have any determining voice in the matter. The imposition of any conditions beyond those absolutely essential for the old order to give way to the new was superfluous. The proper course would have been to declare the immediate abolition of the system as far as this country is concerned, and to fix a time limit for the new order to come into force in the Colonies instead of, as the Secretary of State insisted, to make this dependent on the working of such vague conditions as are referred to in the extract from Lord Hardinge's speech. Nevertheless, on that occasion we expressed the hope that in the awakening created by the war, the Colonies would co-operate, in a spirit of harmonious unanimity, to see that the last vestiges of an iniquitous system were as speedily destroyed as possible.

Immediate Abolition Essential.

The information contained in the letter from Mr. C. F. Andrews, which we publish elsewhere, shows that that hope is not to be fulfilled. We know now what the halting attitude of the Secretary of State, in spite of Lord Hardinge's uncompromising and emphatic recommendation for the abolition of the system, really means. It is now openly stated in the Colony of Fiji, writes Mr. Andrews, the authority of whose information cannot be questioned, that an assurance has been given from London that, in spite of its many recognised evils, the indenture system is to be allowed to continue for another five years. The continuance of the system for five years means the perpetuation for ten years of all the unmentionable horrors attendent on it, which were so graphically described by no less a person than Lord Hardinge. The duty laid on the people and leaders of public opinion in this country is clear. It is, as Mr. Andrews says, to make an uncompromising demand for the immediate abolition of the system.

THE LAW OF GAMING AND WAGERING.

The Law of Gaming and Wagering.—By S. G. Velinkar, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn, Bombay. The Times Press 1916. second edition.

Gambling has been penalised in all countries so it is in British India by local legislative enactments; in Bombay by Act IV of 1887 (as amended by Act I of 1910) and Act III of 1912; in the North-Western, United and Central Provinces by Act III of 1867 (as amended by Act I of 1903), in Bengal by certain sections of the Calcutta Police Act of 1866, the Howrah Offences Act of 1857 and the Bengal Public Gambling Act II of 1867, (as amended by Act IV of 1913); in Madras by certain sections of the Madras City Police Act of 1888 and by the Town Nuisance Act of 1889; in Burma by the Burma Gambling Act I of 1899. All these Acts have been collectively published and exhaustively commented upon by the author who is one of the leading criminal lawyers on this side of India. The present is the second edition of the book, the first edition having been published as far back as 1901. Since then many legislative changes have been made and the time was ripe for the appearance of a second edition of this book, which is the only one of its kind. The whole book has been practically recast and the arrangement and plan made more satisfactory. One notes with satisfaction that the bare text of the Bombay Act has been printed separately and then the Act is repeated section by section, with lucid and exhaustive notes under each section. This arrangement is perfect. When on one's legs in court, it is very difficult immediately to lay the finger on the particular section required as that section is usually found submerged among the voluminous notes that are appended to it. The arrangement in this book facilitates the reference. The author has dealt fully with the English and Indian cases. That the book has been brought up to date will be seen by referring to the case of Emperor v. Manilal Mavgalji, (17 Bombay Law Reporter at p. 1080) dealt with by the author on page 15. That case is of some importance because an interesting point as to whether a book used for recording entries of the bets made by those frequenting a place, is an instrument of gaming within the meaning of section 3 of Act IV of 1887, was decided. Batchelor and Hayward J. J. followed the earlier decisions of the Bombay High Court and decided that the definition of "Instruments of Gaming" includes any article used as a subject or means of gaming, that the green book was the means of gaming or carrying on the wagering which without it could not have been carried on without great or insuperable difficulties. Eminent judges like the late Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. justice Beaman have doubted the correctness of the decisions in the earlier cases. In Queen-Empress v. Kanji Bhimji (1892). I. L. R. 17 Bom. 184, Telang J. doubted whether account books could ever be instruments of wagering. In Emperor v. Jesang Motilal, 17 Bom. L. R. 600, Beaman J. doubted whether telegrams or such pieces of paper as brokers may carry with them for the purpose of recording a transaction between their clients could be called instruments of gaming and wagering. In this conflicting state of the decisions, the question should at the earliest opportunity be referred to a Full Bench. The author has met Hayward J.'s arguments by giving extracts from the judgments of the judges who decided Beaford v. Dawson (1897) I. Q. B. 307. We regret, however, that the author, though a great authority on criminal law, should not have discussed the point fully and expressed his own views on it. While dealing with gaming in its criminal aspect, the author has not omitted to throw light on it in its civil aspect. He has given separate chapters on wagering, Teji Mandi, Kachi and Paki Adat transactions. Considered from all points of view the book should be very useful and a great help to the Bench and Bar of India.

The attention of the author should, however, be drawn to the syllabus of notes at the end of each section. In a voluminous book a syllabus may facilitate reference; but for such a small book and having regard to the fact that headings are given at the beginning of each note this syllabus might have been omitted as it tends to confusion.

The marriage of the Heir-apparent of Vizianagram (Madras) with the daughter of the Raja of Keonthal State (Simla Hills) is fixed for the 15th February and not for the 13th as previously announced.

BELGIAN REPLY TO DR. WILSON.

KAISER'S FURY AT FAILURE OF PEACE MANOEUVRE.

BELGIAN REPLY TO WILSON.

A DIGNIFIED RETORT.

"SHE IS FIGHTING TO DEFEND HER EXISTENCE".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Recd. 2.30 p.m., Jan. 15.

The text of the Belgian reply to President Wilson is published. It says that President Wilson seems to believe that the objects of the belligerents are identical. The example of Belgium proves the contrary. Belgium has never entertained desires for conquest. The barbarity with which Germany is treating the Belgians does not indicate that she will guarantee in future the rights of the weak nations, whom she has not ceased to trample under foot.

Belgium welcomes and relies on the assurance that the United States will cooperate after the war in measures to protect the small nations from violence and oppression.

If a country is justified in saying that she is fighting to defend her existence it is Belgium, who was forced to fight or submit to disgrace. She passionately desires that the unprecedented sufferings of her population shall be ended but can only accept peace assuring reparation and security in future.

The generous assistance of the American people justifies the hope that the United States will echo the demand of the Entente for the restoration of Belgium to her place among the civilised nations.

CANNONADING SOUTH OF THE SOMME.

ENEMY REPULSED SOUTH OF BERRY-AU-BAC,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 15.

Received 2 p.m., Jan. 15.

Last night's communiqué reported customary cannonade south of the Somme and in the region of Verdun.

The enemy reconnaissances south of Berryaubac were repulsed.

ENEMY RAID BEATEN BACK.

SUCCESSFUL PETROL ENTERPRISES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Received 2 p.m., Jan. 15.

Field Marshal Haig last night reported:—We drove off a raid north-west of Gueudecourt and carried out successful patrol enterprises at Neuvechapelle and Armentieres.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WEST FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 15.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports some artillery activity south of the Somme and on the right of the Meuse.

TWO MORE V. C'S.

PRIVATES' AUSPICIOUS BRAVERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Recd. 2.30 p.m., Jan. 15.

The "London Gazette" announces the award of the Victoria Cross to the following:—

Private John Cunningham.—East Yorkshire Regiment.

When the rest of his bombing section had become casualties, he collected bombs and proceeded alone. He returned for fresh supply, again advanced, met and killed ten Germans and cleared the trench.

Private David Ross Lauder.—Royal Scots Fusiliers.

He placed his foot on a fallen bomb. His foot was blown off but the bombing party was saved.

AUSTRIANS DEMORALISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The Viceroy's war telegram received from the Secretary of State dated the 12th January, says:—

An Italian semi-official communiqué describes the civil population of Austria extremely demoralised, milk for infants scarcely to be had, meat only obtainable at exorbitant rates, means of transport diminishing, clothing materials and shoes running short, confidence of people in victory disappeared because new men capable of taking up arms for future battles cannot be found and the evidence of complete submission of Austria to orders from Berlin adds to the indignation and distrust of the people in its government.

BULGAR MAN-POWER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Times" Salonika correspondent says that 17 year old Bulgarian recruits were summoned to colours in December. Most of those formerly rejected as unfit have been re-examined and enrolled.

KAISER'S FURY AT ALLIES' REFUSAL.

PROCLAMATION TO HIS PEOPLE.

HIS CHIMERA OF "FULL VICTORY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.

Received 2 p.m., Jan. 15.

The Kaiser in a proclamation to the German people says:—

"Our enemies have dropped the mask after refusing with scorn and hypocritical professions of love for humanity our honest peace offer. They now, replying to the United States, admit lust for conquest, the baseness of which is enhanced by their calumnies.

"They aim at crushing Germany and the enslavement of Europe and the seas under the same yoke as that which Greece with gnashing teeth is now enduring. Our glorious victories and iron will with which the Germans have borne the hardships and distress of an unscrupulous economic war, guarantee that our beloved Fatherland has nothing to fear, Burning indignation and holy wrath will redouble every German's strength and God will give full victory over the enemy's rage for destruction."

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH COLONY FROM ATHENS.

GREEKS HAVE YET FOOD FOR THREE MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 15.

The British colony in Athens have arrived in England. They were a month on a ship at Piraeus.

They estimate that the Greeks though suffering through the blockade, have food for three months. Their surplus harvest is hidden in caves and dugouts.

ARRIVAL OF A NOTORIOUS GERMAN MAJOR IN ATHENS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SALONIKA, Jan. 14.

Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 15.

The arrival in Athens is reported of Major von Falkenhausen, formerly Military Attaché at the German Legation in Athens. He doubtless brought a message from the Kaiser. He travelled via Southern Albania and Janina.

CAPTURE OF TWO AUSTRIAN SUBMARINES.

FRANCO-ITALIAN RAID BY SEAPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 15.

An Italian naval communiqué says:—

Two Austrian submarines have been captured, one of which has been incorporated in the Italian Navy.

The Italian and French seaplanes raided Pola on the 12th inst., bombed the Austrian Fleet, drove off the enemy aeroplanes and returned safely.

The enemy aeroplanes unsuccessfully bombed the Italian torpedo-boats.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CAPTURED BY HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

FLUSHING, Jan. 15.

Recd. 1-10 a.m., Jan 15.

A Dutch warship has brought in a German submarine which was found in Dutch territorial waters. It will be interned.

U. S. CRUISER GOES ASHORE IN FOG.

FEARED LOSS OF 7 MILLION DOLLARS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

EUREKA, Jan. 15.

Received 2 p.m., Jan. 15.

The first class United States cruiser, Milwaukee, have gone ashore in fog, and it is feared that she will become a total wreck. The loss will amount to seven million dollars.

RUSSIA ON THE ALLIES' REPLY.

CONFIDENT ANTICIPATION OF DECISIVE VICTORY.

GERMANY'S "RAPACIOUS CLAWS MUST BE CUT".

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 15.

Recd. 2.30 p.m., Jan. 15.

On the occasion of the Russian New Year's Day the newspapers are full of military and political reviews and greetings to the Allies.

The general note is one of confident anticipation of decisive victory in 1917.

The frankness and dignity of the Allies' reply to President Wilson is contrasted with the way the Austrians and Germans have run amok among facts. There is much amused comment at the reference to the Boers, as the Russians are greatly impressed at the success of the British policy in South Africa.

The "Novoe Vremya" says:—Paper guarantees are useless in case of Germany. Her rapacious claw must be cut.

RUSSIA'S NEW PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 15.

Received 2 p.m., Jan. 15.

The reactionary ex-Minister of Justice, M. Stcheglovitoff, has been appointed President of the Council of the Empire the number of retirements and fresh appointments in the Council replace the Progressive by the Extreme Right majority.

THE FIGHTING ON RIGA FRONT.

THREE GERMAN REGIMENTS ANNIHILATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The Russian Nordsud Agency states that the Germans' stubborn resistance on the Riga front led to almost complete destruction of their 14th, 2nd and 329th regiments. The attack was so unexpected that the enemy could not destroy a very useful bridge over the river near Kalnzem.

FIGHTING SOUTH OF BABIT LAKE.

GERMAN DENSE ATTACK REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 15.

A wireless Russian official statement reports:—

We repulsed a German dense attack south of the Babit Lake. The enemy attacked from Kotumikhali on the Sereth as far as Vedeni. We abandoned Kotumikhali.

BAD WEATHER HAMPERS MACKENSEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Recd. 1-10 a.m., Jan 15.

A German wireless communiqué says unfavourable weather has restricted Mackensen's operations. We repulsed the advance on the Sereth river north-west of Brailz. Hostile attacks between the Vardar and Lake Doiran were unsuccessful.

BALKAN SITUATION.

THE TSAR'S CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 15.

Recd. 1-10 a.m., Jan 15.

Admiral Fournier, writing to the "Matin," on his visits to the Russo-Rumanian front, says the Tsar told him that in a few weeks the situation in the Balkans would assume a different aspect. Admiral Fournier anticipates that the enemy will be mastered and his progress stopped by cold and exhaustion, while his increasingly heavy losses will paralyse his efforts towards Salonika.

GERMAN NOTE AND ENTENTE'S REPLY.

DISCUSSED BY U. S. CABINET

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC BLUNDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 15.

The papers consider that the German Note will only strengthen the good impression created by the Entente's reply to President Wilson.

A despatch from Washington says that the Entente's reply was discussed by the Cabinet and that Mr. Lansing afterwards conferred with President Wilson on the subject. It is understood that the President is most appreciative of the frankness and courtesy of the Note and still hopes that the Central Powers will indicate their terms.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that the Germans are disappointed at the uncompromising tone of the Allies as they expected concessions.

The "New York Times" says:—The German Note to the neutrals is another diplomatic blunder. It was obviously timed for contemporaneous presentation with the Allies' reply, the effect of which is heightened by the inept and extravagant German assertions.

U. S. AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH AT BERLIN.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

Recd. 2-30 p.m. Jan. 15.

It is expected that the State Department will issue a stateent explaining Mr. Gerard's recent speech at a Bansuet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, with the object of allaying German feeling. The official version of the speech agrees with that published in the press.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

BRUSH WITH LIGHT ARMOURED CARS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 15.

Reuter's correspondent in East Africa wires:—The light armoured cars got into contact with the enemy on the 3rd instant. Though plastered with machine-gun bullets they did great execution and silenced the enemy's fire. Eventually they were forced to retire owing to the wrecked radiator and boiling of their tanks. There were no casualties among the crews of the cars.

TURKS AND "KINGDOM OF POLAND."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Petit Parisiens" Rome correspondent says that the enemy Sovereigns expected the Sultan to meet them at Bukharest next week. The Sultan's absence is due to the disapproval of the establishment of the kingdom of Poland.

SHIKARPUR TRADING CO. IN LIQUIDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

On an application of the official liquidators of the Sind Bank Ltd., the Judicial Commissioner has ordered the Shikarpur Trading Co. to go into liquidation and Messers. Himatsing and Lilaram, pleaders of Sukkur, have been appointed official liquidators.

INDIAN BOY SCOUTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

Karachi has now a troop of Indian Boy Scouts in progress of formation. Eight boys of the Church Missionary Society High School have been trained as a training patrol and in a week or two will be made patrol leaders and seconds of four patrols. Each of the eight boys, the training patrol, has caught the spirit of the movement and have passed their "tenderfoot" test.

MESOPOTAMIA OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH CAVALRY REACH HAI.

FIGHT FOR KUT LOOP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The following telegram dated, the 13th January, 1917, has been received from "eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:—

Sinn,—10th inst.—Yesterday was the second day of the fight for the Mahomad Abdul Hassan loop. We have almost cleared the position of the enemy who have been driven slowly back on the Tigris and hold a triangle on the river bank on four hundred yards of base. The Turkish resistance was practically broken up by our attack on the 8th and we advanced yesterday clearing the whole position up to this last occupied piece of ground with very few casualties. Owing to the nature of the ground it has been necessarily somewhat sticky fighting. The Turkish position consists of two lines of trenches, the first connecting the corners of the river loop on a 2,700-yards front, the second 400 yards behind lies across the tongue of the loop on a front of 1,500 yards and between these two lines the ground is cut up by a network of nullahs and covered with thick brushwood. We cleared these by bombing parties. We found the nullahs along which the Turks made their counter-attack on the 8th, covered with their dead, and in another section of the trench on the river bank 900 Turkish dead were found in 300 yards. Prisoners admit they suffered heavily from our bombardment on the previous day.

The Turks captured are of fine physique and say they are fairly well fed but complain of a coffee famine, there being no coffee even for officers. The rank and file wear a rough uniform being coarsely but warmly clad in loose woollen clothing like sacking. One Anatolian stalwart said his machine gun had been buried by a shell and offered to show us the place if we wished, as it was a pity the gun should be wasted. He hoped we would use it as it was no longer any good to the Turks. They are a wild tough-looking crowd and must be of stout heart to have held on so stubbornly with the swollen river at their back and no bridge. All night our shrapnel played on the point of the stream where their pontoons would be crossing. Our own casualties are considerably less than the enemy's in spite of the offensive being on our side.

Our cavalry yesterday were operating down the Shatt-Al-Hai and early this morning captured 15,000 rounds of small arm ammunition. Going is slow on the banks of the stream on account of numerous affluents which need bridging. More rain has fallen, the weather is unsettled and the ground very slippery. The river has risen thirteen feet, two inches, since January 1st.

An aeroplane just come in reports our cavalry at Hai town.

KARACHI, Jan. 15.

The following order has been issued in Mesopotamia: In view of the satisfactory demeanour of the inhabitants of the following towns since they have been in British occupation, the General Officer Commanding the army of occupation is pleased to relax the rules of warfare in their favour and to direct that a reasonable rent be paid, as at Basrah, for the houses of friendly inrabitants requisitioned for military purposes:—Qurnah, Cal-at-Salih, Amarah, Ali Gharbi, Suq, Nasiriyah.

FATAL EXCITEMENT.

DEATH WHILE PREPARING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

At a Hackney inquest on Dec. 9, it was n that a man named Robert Crisp, aged forty-six, a French polisher of Warburton-street, Hackney, had died as the result of excitement while making preparations to commit suicide.

The jury returned a verdict of natural death.

The Coroner (Mr. Wynn Westcott): I have been blamed before for finding a verdict, so I shall say nothing.

The jury did not alter their verdict, and the coroner remarked: "Very well. He died from heart failure due to disease from which he was known to be suffering."

The man left the following letter:—

My heart is sending me mad. I cannot sleep, breathe, or walk. I have tried doctors, but no cure for me. I am a human wreck, and I cannot be a burden to my wife any longer, so I think this is the best way out.

Medical evidence showed that the man had a heart weighing 50oz., twice the normal size, and that this was really the cause of death, which occurred before he had inhaled a sufficient quantity of coal gas to kill an adult.—"P. M. Gazette."

FOOD CONTROL IN FRANCE.

HOW IT IS DONE.

MEASURES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY.

M. Joseph Thierry, who became one of the Under-Secretaries for War last year, has now been appointed Food Controller for France. It must not be supposed, however, that France has waited until now to organise the supply and distribution of her food, says Mr. W. L. McAlpin, writing to the "Daily News and Leader" in mail week.

From information given me by the Ministry of Commerce, it is apparent that as far back as April, 1915, as soon as it was evident that corn and flour were becoming insufficient for the needs of the population, measures were taken by the Government to make up for the deficiency.

By a decree, dated October 16, 1915, the Customs duties on corn, which had been suspended the previous year, were re-established, and the monopoly of importation of that cereal was thus placed in the hands of the State. At the same time the Minister of Commerce was authorised to make purchases abroad of corn and flour for the supply of the civilian population, and civil and military experts were placed at the disposal of the Minister to aid him in the execution of his functions.

From that moment it was the Minister of Commerce who assumed the formidable task of buying the wheat necessary to complete the stocks available in France. He secured the shipping facilities indispensable for this purpose, and by an agreement with the Government was able to effect the shipment of the wheat at profitable freight rates. He further improved the wharfage arrangements at the various ports in France and speeded up conveyance by rail and canal. Finally he established a system for the distribution of wheat and flour all over the country, which has given the most satisfactory results.

Under the authority of the Ministry every prefect was empowered to requisition the stocks of bread-stuffs necessary for the inhabitants of his department, to fix the maximum prices at which provisions might be acquired, and to prohibit excessive profits in transactions in these commodities.

Thanks to these salutary measures, bread, which was rapidly advancing in price, returned to a figure very little higher than that at which it stood before the war. Another wise decision of the Minister of Commerce, with the object of husbanding the nation's resources and obtaining the greatest possible yield of nutriment from flour, was the manufacture of Standard Bread. Farmers were forbidden to feed their cattle on corn, flour, or bread.

SUGAR ORGANISATION.

The sugar shortage was among the numerous problems which had to be faced at an early stage of the war. As most of the sugar beet is grown in the districts occupied by the enemy, it soon became evident that the country could not supply anything like the quantity required. A first lot of about 100,000 tons had to be purchased abroad, but the next lot was bought through the British Government, so as to prevent the two countries from competing against one another in the open market. All the purchasing of foreign sugar for France is now done by Great Britain.

From the beginning the French Government made every effort to stimulate the production of sugar at home. It supplied farmers with seed, special manure, and labour, and also recalled from the front some of the specially trained workmen who had been employed in the refineries. An official committee also fixed the prices at which refiners were to purchase the beetroot, the idea being to make sure that the farmers were getting sufficient profit to encourage them to continue the cultivation of beetroot. This result has been attained, the surface under the beetroot cultivation having increased by 10 per cent.; and the 1916-17 French crop is estimated at 220,000 tons, this being nearly double last year's amount.

As regards distribution, there is a special committee in the chief town of every department to estimate local requirements. These estimates go to a central committee in Paris, which gives out the sugar in proportion to the quantities available, local refining facilities, means of transport, and the like. As the result of two years' experience this system is in good working order, and there are only occasional local deficiencies in the sugar supply.

The latest effort of France to keep down the cost of living is shown in respect of coal. As in the case of sugar, a very large part of France's resources happen to be in the invaded districts, and this fact, coupled with the constant rise in freights and the virtual dependence of France on England for her coal supply, has sent up prices to an alarming extent.

Good quality coal costs £8 a ton, when it can be obtained, usually a matter of great delay and difficulty. Quite recently the Government brought in a Bill establishing not only maximum prices for coal, but an ingenious system of allowances to the French mines and deductions from the import prices, so as to equalise as nearly as possible the prices of French and British coal. This measure has still to go before the Senate, but it is almost certain to be adopted.

NATIONAL ECONOMY MEASURES.

In many cases local authorities have themselves dealt with the food question in various forms. There are potato cards at Dunkirk, the prices of milk have been regulated at Bordeaux, and there are sugar cards at Arcis-sur-Aube and at Neuilly, one of the principal suburbs of Paris. It should be observed, however, that the Neuilly system is not at all like what prevails in Germany. It is simply a measure of local self-defence. The Neuilly grocers discovered that people who did not live in this favoured locality were in the habit of

(Continued on Page 8.)

BOMBAY WATER SCARE.

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

MR. JENKINS SEVERELY TROUNCED.

VITUPERATIVE CAMPAIGN.

MAJOR LISTON'S EXPOSURE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding. The principal question discussed was Bombay's water supply and a good deal of heat was aroused in the discussion. Dr. Dadachanji's motion that the Corporation should invite Colonel Clemesha to give an opinion on the condition of Bombay's drinking water, was, however, passed.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Hon. Mr. J. D. Jenkins to the Commissioner which stated among other things:—

"It is impossible to conceive why the Bomby Municipality is not in a position to furnish the citizens with a better quality of water ensuring immunity from the water-borne diseases which are a feature of this city as our health statistics disclose. To ordinary laymen, the danger may not be as striking as it is to those who can appreciate it and probably this ignorance accounts for the fact that the masses do not enter their protest as vehemently as they should and as they do in other geat cities. The situation apparently discloses a culpable neglect and particularly as repeated analyses have shown what the results are. Taken on the whole, I am in a position to state without exaggeration that it has been amply demonstrated that the drinking water in use in this city is more or less harmful to health."

COMMISSIONER ON MR. JENKINS' CAMPAIGN.

The Commissioner had written to the Corporation as under:—

I enclose for the consideration of the Corporation a copy of a letter dated the 24th November 1916 from one of their members, the Hon. Mr. J. D. Jenkins, together with a copy of my reply, and copies of the series of advertisements and letters to the press referred to in my letter. It was originally my intention to send to Mr. Jenkins a copy of a note written by the Executive Health Officer in answer to his letter. This note would have acquainted him with the results of previous discussions of the quality of the Bombay water supply, and would have shown him why Dr. Turner, while considering that filtration is desirable, is unable to agree with the views stated in his letter of the 24th November 1916. As, however, the advertisements to which I have referred and the letters signed by Mr. Jenkins which have recently appeared in the press reflect not merely on the Municipal executive but on the Corporation, it seemed to me desirable to bring the matter before the Corporation without further correspondence with Mr. Jenkins.

The manner in which Mr. Jenkins has thought fit to bring this question before the public is a matter for the Corporation to consider. As regards the questions actually raised in his letter, I would make the following two suggestions. One is that the Committee on the distribution of water supply be requested to expedite the report called for in Corporation Resolution No. 2315, dated the 15th July 1912, after considering the questions raised in Mr. Jenkins' letter. To assist them in doing so, I propose to place before them a note by the Executive Health Officer discussing in detail the points which Mr. Jenkins has raised.

My second suggestion is that, before finally deciding on the policy, to be adopted in the future, the Corporation should seek the advice of an independent expert. Dr. Turner's view is that while lactose fermenting organisms and B. Coli exist in the unfiltered, and sometimes in the filtered water supplied to Bombay, it cannot readily be proved, and, judging from the results, there is no reason to believe that these organisms and B. Coli are of human origin or pathogenic. I see no reason to doubt the soundness of this opinion. It is obvious that, if the water supply were as bad as Mr. Jenkins has suggested, the effect would appear clearly in the health statistics. At the same time, it remains a fact that a water supply which, judging from the results, appears to be wholesome, should give results on bacteriological analysis which cannot be regarded as satisactory. A scientific explanation of this fact will, I am sure, be of the greatest assistance to the Corporation in determining what action is necessary to improve the water supply. In this opinion Dr. Turner entirely agrees.

I request therefore that the Corporation will approve of my approaching Government with a request that Lieutenant-Colonel Clemesha, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, should be asked to make a special investigation of the Bombay water supply, and to favour the Corporation with his opinion (i) as to the reasons for the results now obtained on bacteriological analysis, and (ii) as to the measures which ought to be adopted to improve the quality of the water where it is unsatisfactory. I have suggested that Lt.-Col. Clemesha should be asked to make this enquiry for two reasons. One is that he has made a special study of Indian water supplies, has conducted similar investigations in other parts of India, and has been selected by the Government of India as their expert adviser on sanitary matters. The other is that, although, I have not yet been able to refer the matter to Government, I think that there is reason to hope that they will give the required permission, and also that, if they do, Lt.-Col. Clemesha will be able to undertake the enquiry at a very early date. At the same time, I do not wish it to be thought that my suggestion that an independent investigation should be made is based on the assumption that the Corporation will approve of the proposal to entrust it to Lt.-Col. Clemesha. The Executive Health Officer, who fully agrees in the suggestion I have now made, would also agree with me in welcoming any independent expert investigation which would assist the Corporation and the Municipal executive in the consideration of this difficult problem."

In a letter to Mr. Jenkins the Municipal Commissioner said:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 24th November, 1916. In this letter you criticised the character of the Bombay water supply, and stated that it had for some time been "under your anxious consideration to move a resolution in the Corporation on the subject," but that you had deferred doing so. I was about to reply your letter, after consulting the Executive Health Officer, when the firm with which you are connected commenced to criticise in a series of advertisements relating to "Di-basic Hypochlorite," the water supply of this City. In view of these advertisements and of the letters which you have recently published on the subject, and as the question of the feasibility of improving the City's water supply by filtration or otherwise is at present before a Committee of the Corporation, I think it desirable instead of replying to your letter in detail, to refer the issues raised in it and in the advertisements, etc., to which I have alluded, to the Corporation for their consideration. The bringing of the matter before the Corporation in accordance with your original intention is, I think, more likely than other methods of discussion to lead to a satisfactory settlement of the important questions in which you have displayed so deep an interest."

PROPOSED ENQUIRY.

Dr. Dadachanji moved that the Commissioner's letter be approved and that he should be asked to approach the Government with a proposal that they should appoint Lt.-Col. Clemesha, the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, to make enquiries into the bacteriological condition of the water supply of Bombay and to suggest means as to how it should be improved.

Dr. Dadachanji also moved that Col Clemesha should be invited to meet the special committee of the Corporation after examining the water supply.

Dr. Dadachanji said he was glad there were some members in the Corporation who took deep interest in the water supply of the city. It was stated that there were certain bacili in the water and opinion differed as to their harmfulness or otherwise. Personally he was of the opinion that although there might be some bacteriological bodies in the water, they were harmless bodies and consumed themselves. There were also various opinions regarding lactose fermenters. He however thought the question should be referred to Col. Clemesha, so that they could get the opinion of one of the greatest experts in India.

Dr. Nakhoda seconded the proposition.

Mr. Wacha asked whether Dr. Dadachanji's motion was to forestall the resolution which was to be brought forward by Mr. Jenkins. This was not fair to the Corporation.

The President informed him that Mr. Jenkins was going to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Wacha said it wrong for one member to forestall another. It was not fair to the Corporation. They must hear Mr. Jenkins fully.

Mr. Wacha, therefore, moved that the discussion on Dr Dadachanji's proposition should be postponed for one week.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded it.

MR. JENKINS EXPLAINS.

Mr. J. D. Jenkins who was most inaudible at the reporter's table was understood to say that the water as supplied to Bombay was very impure and contained a good deal of bacteria and was liable to cause sickness. There were about ten kinds of bacteria. He had Col. Clemesha's statement that if some of these bacteria were present in the drinking water it was most unfit for drinking purposes. Only when there were not more than 100 of some of these bacterias were present in one cubic centimeter of drinking water they were harmless, but in the drinking water of Bombay there were more than this number. He was of the opinion that they should consult Col. Clemsha in the matter and be guided by his opinion. As, however, Dr. Dadachanji had moved his motion he thought he would withdraw his resolution which he had placed on the agenda.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said it must be either entirely withdrawn or kept as it is. There could be no such thing as withdrawing conditionally.

Mr. Wacha then withdrew his amendment in view of the explanation offered.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said there must be an enquiry into the purity of the water and the question should be discussed on the merits of the case.

The President here explained that Col. Clemesha was in Bombay and it was better that they should take his advice in the matter.

Sir Bhalchandra said he was very glad they had an assurance from Dr. Turner that their water supply was a pure one and there was no necessity for entertaining any feelings of alarm. Dr. Turner had given them full assurance that there was no ground for such fear as was sought to be created.

ANOTHER DR. BLANEY.

Dr. Sukhia said this was not the first time this question had been raised in the Corporation. The fajority of the members of the Corporation had not realised the gravity of the situation, although there were some honourable exceptions.

A voice: You are one I think. (Laughter).

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said that the nominated members were doing a great service to the city. When he was in his teens and when he was in Government employ he always believed that the salvation of India depended not upon Indians, but upon Englishmen. Here was a man on whom the worthy mantle of Dr. Blaney had fallen (laughter).

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he was not a chemist and could only speak on the matter as a layman. He thought both Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Jenkins had confused the Corporation by microbes and what not (laughter). He had personally no knowledge of these things.

Dr. Sukhia: Better go to school and learn there.

Mr. Wadia said that he was too old now to learn these things (laughter). The Corporation had asked their Health Officer whether their water was deteriorating, and he had answered no. He had also said that it was not very necessary to filter it. The present water supply had not killed them, and he did not think it would (laughter). The health of the city had not suffered very much during the last seven years or so. Mr. Jenkins had unfortunately frightened the people of Bombay by long advertisements in the local papers. They were very interesting, but not very impressive. They had asked the Health Officer whether the health of the city had suffered by the present water supply and they had his assurance that it had not.

Dr. Master said the very fact that there were certain bacili in the water supply of the city showed that they must take the question fully into consideration. The presence of microbes had been fully proved and it was fit that the Corporation should take measures to make their water as pure as possible.

MAJOR LISTON ON MR. JENKINS' VITUPERATIONS.

Major Glen Liston said:—

Mr. Jenkins has been at much pains to write long letters to the newspapers describing what he calls the appalling state of Bombay drinking water. He has endeavoured to show his knowledge of bacteriology by describing how water ought to be tested and what conclusions should be drawn from certain tests with the result that he has frightened many innocent persons into believing that, if they drink untreated Bombay water, they will almost certainly be attacked and possibly die from what he is pleased to call "water-borne disease."

His vituperative description of the Bombay water-supply has tended to obscure the main issue of his argument so that it is fortunate that, in one of his letters, he has summarised his charges against the Health Department. These charges are, I quote from his letter:—(1) "They publish reports showing that lactose fermenters are present in one cubic centimeter of drinking water. (2) They know or ought to know that lactose fermenters are of excremental origin. (3) They know or should know that the recognised standard is that excremental organisms should not be found to be present in 10 cubic centimenters of water."

MISLEADING THE PUBLIC.

Is is unnecessary to detail further the charges Mr. Jenkins has made against the Health Department. I hope to be able to show how he has mislead the public in making the apparently simple statements just quoted. All Mr. Jenkins' arguments depend on the interpretation given to the term "lactose fermenters." What does Mr. Jenkins mean by this term? He appears to think that all microbes which have the power of fermenting lactose are of excremental origin and are therefore dangerous microbes. This is very far from the truth. The majority of you are no doubt aware that Metchnikoff, the great bacteriologist, was of opinion that lactose fermenting organisms in the intestine were very beneficial, that these organisms tended to keep down or stifle putrifactive and disease causing microbe. The presence of lactose fermenters in abundance in the intestine, in his opinion, tends to prolong life. He went so far as to describe curdled milk as the elixir of life. Now the curding of milk is caused by lactose fermenting organism and when a teaspoonful of this curdled milk is swallowed thousands of millions of lactose fermenting bacteria are imbibed. It may comfort you to know that a teaspoonful of this milk contains more "lactose fermenters" than many gallons of Bombay water. All lactose fermenting organisms therefore are not harmful, many of them may indeed be beneficial when swallowed. Those who have been frightened by learning of the existence of lactose fermenters in Bombay water will no doubt be relieved to learn this fact.

WHAT ARE COLI BACILLI?

Then, why make such a fuss about the presence of lactose fermenters in Bombay water? It is because there exists a group of bacilli called "the Coli' group. The members of this group ferment lactose. They are common inhabitants of the intestine of men and beasts. The detection of members of this group of miscrobes in food or water in relatively large amounts is highly suggestive of sewage and excremental pollution. Here I may state that it is difficult to distinguish different kinds of microbes from one another mainly because of their minute size. Elaborate tests have to be carried out which occupy much time so that for convenience groups of microbes are described such as the group which ferment lactose. If further tests are applied to this group of microbes, sub-groups can be separated out, the number of these sub-groups will be more the greater the number and variety of the tests applied to the individual members of the group. Some bacteriologists are content with a few tests, their groups are therefore large and contain many different species of microbes. Other bacteriologists demand a greater variety of tests so that their groups are more numerous are smaller, and therefore more specific. In short the bacillus coli known to one bacteriolgist differs from the bacillus coli of another. So much is this the case that Thresh, one of the greatest authorities on the examination of water, after pointing out that much that has been written with reference to the presence of bacillus coli in water has no importance since the writers have failed to describe the characteristics of the bacterium which they regard as bacilli says, "whilst bacterioligists differ among themselves as to what organism they regard as the B. coli communis and again as to the conclusion to be drawn from its presence it is not likely that anyone aware of these facts can have much confidence in opinions based merely upon the detection of some organism said to be B. coli communis even if, in the opinion of the analyst, they are present in appreciable and relatively large amounts." Houston, another great authority on the subject says, "Standards are worse than useless if they are not interpreted with discretion and in relation to local and other conditions. Instances could be quoted where even similar B. coli results ought properly to lead to dissimilar conclusions as regards quality and safety." Among the local conditions which influence our judgment on the results of the bacillus coli test there is no more important one than the source of the water supply. Coli standards have been chiefly adopted for river waters. The Bombay supply is derived from lakes which obtain their water from the drainage of unpolluted and very sparsely populated land; such water, in the opinion of Houston, may require little or no purification.

DANGER OF FILTRATION.

Serious water-borne epidemics such as the Worthing epidemic in 1893, the Maidstone epidemic of 1897 or the Lincoln epidemic of 1905 have been proved to have orginated from accidental causes rather than to be due to the inherently bad character of the water-supply. In this connection Houston remarks: "The aim of a water-works authority should be to prevent the possibility of accident and not merely to produce and distribute a water supply of excellent quality on the average. This is an aspect of water works policy and procedure which seems to have received only a minimum of attention owing to an incomplete understanding of the importance of the subject and due also to the belief that filtration is the panacea for all ills connected with water supply" "Yet," he continues, "if a workman suffering unwittingly from typhoid bacilluria micturated on a filter bed although that bed was working superlatively well, can anyone doubt the probability, if not the immediate certainty, of a disastrous epidemic? The filtration of the Bombay water-supply derived as it is from an unimpeachable source would in my opinion greatly increase the chance of epidemics of typhoid, cholera and dysentery specially when we bear in mind the primitive sanitary habits of the workmen who would need to be employed in maintaining the filter beds.

CONSTANT WATER SUPPLY NEEDED.

You will understand then that I do not mean to suggest, in the face of conclusive evidence to the contrary, that serious epidemics have not resulted from the consumption of specifically polluted water or that relaxation in the process of water purification is permissible, but I am of opinion that the evidence advanced in favour of the direct causative relationship between the quality of water supplies and the degree of incidence of endemic typhoid, cholera or dysentery is not convincing. I hold strongly to the opinion expressed by Houston "that a water of only a moderate degree of purity, but sheltered from accident, is safer, in the long run, than a water normally of superlative purity, but not free from the possibility of accidental specific contamination." So far as Bombay is concerned, I think we should devote all our energies, at least for the present, to securing a constant water-supply. I believe it has been stated by the Water Engineer that a constant water-supply is now furnished to the whole city, I regret to find that in some parts of the city, at Parel for example, this is not the case. I hope the matter will receive the attention of the Hydraulic Engineer. Having secured a constant water-supply, we should endeavour to do away with cisterns and all other like receptacles for the storage of water. In these cisterns, tanks and wells special malaria-carrying mosquitos breed which without doubt are a serious source of sickness in this city. Greater attention should be paid to leaks in the mains and the waste of water from stand pipes so that, economising and protecting the water in this way, and especially by training the inhabitants to use it properly, a supply may be made available in every house for cleaning and washing. The prevention of disease is much more likely to be facilitated by these measures than by filtering or treating with chemicals the existing supply which, as I have said, is derived from a source where excremental or sewage contamination is out of the question.

HARMFUL AGITATION.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he had heard many speeches, some of which he had not understood fully. He had been out of Bombay for some time and from the motion of Mr. Jenkins and the agitation in the papers he had come to the conclusion that there was a cholera epidemic in Bombay. But when he returned to this city he was very glad that no such thing had taken place and that Bombay was as usual. Dr. Sukhia had given them a long lecture on the bacilli and they were all bored with it. The Corporation had the assurance of Dr. Turner that they need not have any fear in this regard. Major Liston had also spoken very favourably about the water, and they must remember that he was one of the greatest experts on the question. This was not the first time that Dr. Sukhia had made such speeches but this time he had the advantage of the co-operation of Mr. Jenkins in this agitation. But they must remember that there were many old members in the Corporation who had taken greater interest in the water supply of the city. He did not want Mr. Jenkins to come there in the Corporation and alarm them regarding the water supply of Bombay. He was not the first member to bring this question before the Corporation, but there were also other members who had done so before Mr. Jenkins. What was the state of the water at present? Was it absolutely necessary to filter their water? Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Jenkins would have done better to reserve their remarks until they had an expert opinion from Lt-Col. Clemesha. It would have been wise for these members to have kept their views to themselves until they had full information on the subject. He hoped that Mr. Jenkins would direct his energy to better channels in future, and that Major Liston's remarks would be fully published so that they might disabuse the people's mind. All that had been said by Major Liston had been told them by Dr. Turner. The water-supply could be improved, but it was not so bad as it had been painted by the speakers. They need not have been driven into hysterics either by Mr. Jenkins or by Dr. Sukhia. He hoped that in the meantime the agitation by means of advertisements in the newspapers would be stopped.

Mr. R. D. Hughes here rose to a point of order and objected to the remarks made by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, and made a lengthy explanation.

Mr. Cowasji said that he was not having a fling at Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. Hughes again rose to a point of order.

Mr. Cowasji said that he must insist upon saying what he thought proper from his own standpoint. Were new members entitled to bring forward motions without investigating properly? He personally was an old member of the Corporation, he believed for the last 14 years, and was he not entitled to tell the pubic that they were wrongly misled by these members!

Mr. Hughes said he had experience of Bombay for the last many years and he had taken great interest in the question as a disinterested journalist.

Mr. Cowasji continuing said Dr. Sukhia had used stronger words than he had ever spoken and was he not entitled to say his say? Mr. Jenkins ought to have waited till they had the expert opinion of Col. Clemsha on their water. But how had he jumped this matter on the Corporation? He would have understood the methods of Mr. Jenkins and considered them laudable if he had heard the Commissioner on the subject. But before hearing the Commissioner he at once went to the press and made an agitation by that method.

The President said that Mr. Jenkins had withdrawn his motion and it would be better to omit his name from the discussion.

Mr. Cowasji said he would leave out Mr. Jenkins' name altogether. He hoped, however, that nothing would be done in the meantime to alarm the minds of the people needlessly and to bring them into a panicky condition. They had been drinking the water for many years, and he himself was born in Bombay and had been living there and had not suffered from it. Was it malaria that was brought into Bombay by their water? Or was it typhoid? Were all these diseases more rampant in Bombay than in other cities? Until such statistics had been brought forward there was no reason for the citizens of Bombay to get alarmed.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said both sides of the question must be heard fully and it was for the public to judge who was right and who not.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit said he saw no reason why there should be so much heat in the discussion. He did not know whether there was any truth in Mr. Jenkins' statement, but he had done a distinct service, although he had resorted to rather drastic methods. Mr. Jenkins should be encouraged in the work he had undertaken.

Dr. Dadachanji's motion was then put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT NANGPOH.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER SERIOUSLY INJURED IN THE HEAD.

(Associated Press.)

NANGPOH, Jan. 14.

The examination made by the Civil Surgeon of Shillong shows that the Chief Commissioner sustained more serious injuries to of Shillong shows that the Chief Commissioner sustained more serious injuries to the head than was at first supposed. Doctors will not allow him to leave his bed and it will probably be two or three days before he is well enough to be moved to Shillong.

FOOD CONTROL IN FRANCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

coming to them and buying several pounds of sugar at a time, with the result that very soon there was none left for the genuine inhabitants of Neuilly.

The latter complained to the mayor, with the result that any resident in Neuilly can now obtain an unofficial sugar card, which he presents to his grocer, who inscribes upon it the date and amount of the purchase. This prevents undue accumulations in private hands, and at the same time protects local supplies, as the grocers decline to sell sugar to anyone unprovided with a card.

Apart from the control proper, there is the great question of national economy in the use of food generally. All sorts of saving devices have been put into practice already, or are coming very soon. To reduce coal imports as much as possible no Paris shopkeeper can use electric light after 6 p.m., except on Saturdays. Cafés, restaurants, and bars have to close at 9-30, instead of 10-30, and theatres, music-halls, and picture houses are restricted to six days, instead of seven. A very substantial reduction has been effected in the lighting in the Paris "Métro," and circulars have been sent round to all the clubs and meeting-places suggesting that an effort should be made to reduce the use of electric light by one-half.

So as to prevent too great a drain on the flocks and herds of France, it is proposed to institute two meatless days a week There is at present no real scarcity of meat, but the French have an eye to requirements after the war. Fancy bread and fancy cakes are also to be taboo, on the principle that flour and sugar must be used exclusively as articles of food. The Government has also been asked to limit the sale of petrol to private purchasers, so as to check the use of motor-cars for pleasure, which is considered inappropriate in the present circumstances.

The efforts of the Government have been usefully seconded by a body called the Ligue Nationale des Economies, which has distributed vast quantities of small leaflets pointing out in the plainest and simplest language the reasons which make it imperative to save the various necessaries of life as far as possible. The French, however, have had economy so thoroughly implanted in them from the cradle that these counsels are accepted with a much better grace than would be the case in some other countries.

JUBILEE OF MAHARAJA OF DHARAMPUR.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS. PRESENTED.

(From a Surat Correspondent.)

DHARAMPUR, (Surat), Jan. 15.

A congratulatory address signed by over 5,000 of his Highness' subjects and admirers, was presented this morning to Maharaja Mohandevji at a special durbar held for the occasion.

His Highness drove in State through gaily decorated streets and all along the route he received ovations from crowds lining the streets. On the way the procession halted at several places where Parsi and Hindu girls performed the "Achhu Michhu" and the Arti ceremony respectively.

His Highness then proceeded for Gadi pujan accompanied by Princes Narsinhdeoji and Prabhatdeoji and Mr. Framroz Garda, Mr. Burjorji Vakil, Mr. Pardiwala, Mr. Ruttonji Tata and other members of the Reception Committee. A salute of 21 guns was fired and amid scenes of great enthusiasm His Highness took his seat on the Gadi. Shrimant Nautam Kunveri Baiji, four year old grand- daughter of his Highness, performed the "Chandla," the red auspicious mark, on his Highness' forehead and the school girls recited auspicious songs and showered flowers on his Highness. Next the Brahmins invoked blessings, and the state goldsmith showered gold and silver flowers on his Highness and poets and bards recited songs eulogising the many qualities of head and heart of his Highness.

The address which was enclosed in a silver casket, was then read. In this the great progress, made by the State during his Highness regime was recounted. The address requested his Highness to allow to be named after him an imposing and beautiful building in commemoration of the Jubilee and to allow his statue to be placed therein. Mr. Framroz Garda, the Dewan, replying on behalf of his Highness, announced several concessions in commemoration of the event. The concessions announced included the abolition of certain duties and taxes.

After the Durbar was over his Highness proceeded in state to the site of the Mohandeoji Silver Jubilee Institute to lay the foundation-stone. After the stone was laid it was announced that Messrs. Tata Brothers, Abkari contractors of Dharampur, had offered a life size statue of his Highness at the cost of about Rs. 12,000 to be placed in the institute when completed.

A garden party was given in honour of his Highness and proved a brilliant function. To-morrow his Highness receives deputations and addresses from Surat, Bulsar and other places.

PRESERVATION OF FOUR HINDU CASTES.

MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA ON VARNASHRAMA DHARMA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga presided at a crowded meeting of Hindus held yesterday afternoon to devise means for the preservation of the four castes or varnas on which the Hindu social polity is built. The meeting was attended by the Maharajas of Burdwan, Dinajpur, Cossimbazar, Susang, and Nadia, the Hon. Bhupendra Nath Basu Dr. Debaprosad Sarbadhikari, Rai Hariram Goenka, Sheriff of Calcutta and almost all the leading Hindu citizens of Calcutta representing Bengalis, Beharis, Madrasis, Marwaris, Punjabis and other upcountry Hindus.

The President in the course of a long speech after justifying the four castes which he characterised as a sperior from of organism said that the casts system had been built up and elaborated with the help of the experiences of ages by the spiritual thinkers of the land. Continuing the Maharaja said:—"The country is now vibrant with a re-awakened and life-stimulating interest in her august past and we are on the way to a religious revival which heralds the dawn of a happy age of restored harmony, the past revivifying the present and ushering in promise and potency of a glorious future."

In conclusion the Maharaja said:—"Let us work to actualise in modern life the ancient ideal of *varnasrama*, so that when at the end of the present war a new era of social reconstruction is ushered in, we may have a living model ready of ordered progression and progressive evolution, for this is the gist of *varnasrama*, to serve as an examplar to the new civilisation. In the past India civilised Asia, in the near future, she will humanise and spiritualise Europe and America."

A large number of speakers supported the President and it was settled to form an executive committee to device ways and means to carry out the object of the meeting.

"BANIA POLICY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sorry if I offended the feelings of any Bania. I certainly meant to cast on slur on the Bania character. I believe "Bania" and "Business" were interchangeable terms. By "Bania policy" I meant the application of cold calculating commercial principles which are indispensable in business. Such a policy would cut down the programme for primary education in proportion to available funds. On the other hand I feel we must find the funds required. Tax ourselves if necessary, but find the money needed. Bombay can easily afford it. I do not wish it to be understood that Banias would not prefer the policy I advocate in the matter of primary education. To my knowledge several do prefer at.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA,

Bombay, January 15.

FIRE ! FIRE !! FIRE !!

Nobody's Safe

from a outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher on the market.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.
HUMMUM STREET
BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A Prompt Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands... ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that ... the first ... of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may ... administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence its ... enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free ... MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

RUBBER STAMP
Mfrs. & Engravers.
P. P. RELE & SONS,
179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers.
Price List Free on Application.

Your INCOME TAX MATTER can be DULY represented only by
INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.
NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.
21, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone 2560.

What?
The Best Medium
To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods
In Eastern Bengal
is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Rs. 8 for six months
For East Bengal men
abroad, the best way to have at a nominal cost all the detail news of your homes
Is the Herald,
Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 3 for six months in advance, Published from Dacca.
Free samples.

Insist on this Mark

When Buying a Bicycle
It is attached to all genuine B.S.A. Bicycles and is your safe protection against the so-called "cheap" machine with its attendant worry and constant repair bills. Behind this mark are the guarantee and 40 years high quality reputation of the world-famous B.S.A. Company.
RIDE A
B.S.A BICYCLE
B.S.A. Lists free from
Bombay Agents:
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Calcutta Agents:
Sen & Pandit, 58, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
Madras Agents:
The Elphinstone Co., Mount Road, Madras.
Addison & Co. - - Mount Road, Madras.

ZARZINA
0.4
COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
4 OZ PHIAL (SUFFICIENT FOR A FORTNIGHT)
RE 1-12 DOZEN RS. 20. POUND RS. 6-8
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
CALCUTTA
TELEGRAMS "ZARZINA" CALCUTTA

DIABETES
Radical and Sure Cure.

To,
MESSRS. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

With great pleasure I, a Diabetic patient, after using your specific for Diabetes for seven weeks, have got much benefit and acted as a miracle. The urine is now free from sugar which was 24 grains per ounce before, sp. gr. being reduced from 1026 to 1017. I strongly recommend to use the suffering public who have been attacked with this cruel disease.

BENODE BEHARY CHATTERJEE, L. M. & S.
(89, Boloramdey Street), Calcutta.

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.
This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee.)

R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS
These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision, bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.
In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men, women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price—1 Rupee.)
DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN PRESERVES
Jams, Fruits, Marmalade and dried apple rings now obtainable
FROM
THE SECRETARY
THE SALVATION ARMY,
19, NAPIER ROAD, POONA.
Price list on application.

FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!!
NAME ON DIAL.
Purchasers of our Novelty Fountain Pen, made in Austria (not Japan-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of ink, will get the above watch free. Price. Rs. 2-14
MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,
China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

DEMAND OF THE GREEKS IN ENGLAND.

ALLEGIANCE TO CONSTANTINE RENOUNCED

A solemn and rather oppressively anxious assembly of Greeks, meeting appropriately in the crypt of the church of the community, on Dec. 10, formally renounced whatever allegiance any of them ever owed to King Constantine and called on the guarantors of Greek independence, which means Great Britain France, and Russia, to depose him, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." From a note which had to be taken during the meeting it appeared that almost all present were legal but unwilling subjects of King Constantine.

The church itself takes no official notice of mundane controversies, however, vitai in their result, but under one of its regulations its crypt is at the disposal of the Greek community on requisition, and it appeared that this requisition had been duly made by ten members of the church. The representative character of the meeting was strengthened by small deputations from the Greek communities of Manchester Liverpool. and Cardiff. M. Casdagli, of Manchester, and M. Aris Anagrios, of Liverpool, who both resigned their consulships some time ago because they could no longer serve King Constantine, shepherded their own people.

M. Eumorpopoulis, who is on the staff of London University, was appointed to the chair, and Dr. Poultis, a Greek journalist in London, acted as secretary. There was little talking, and the Chairman's speech seemed to be taken as a sufficient commendation of the most important resolutions. The position in Greece, he said, was going from bad to worse. The Athens Government were trying to impose on their countrymen a rule which was alien to all their traditions, and civil war seemed almost inevitable. "It is very hard to say it, but we must face the inevitable without flinching. Providing we make our resolve to see things through at the expense of civil war very likely we shall be saved from civil war."

The first resolution, formally moved by M. Casdagli, recorded the indignation of the Hellenic communities of England at the treacherous attacks made with the connivance of King Constantine on the troops of the three Protecting Powers.

The second was a solemn declaration that Constantine was unworthy to occupy the throne and a request to the three Protecting Powers, in virtue of their rights as guarantors of the Constitution, to depose him. One of the audience, apparently moved more by a desire to impress the importance of the resolution than any real doubt of his own, suggested that it might be more prudent to postpone decision until full information had come through from Athens, but though no details were given it fully appeared that some others present had had private information of the way King Constantine's reservists have been wreaking a treacherous malevolence not only on the soldiers of the Allies but on native Greeks in sympathy with the National Government, and it was significant that this was taken as a matter of common knowledge among a community who have special means of learning what is happening in Greece. Without further demur the deposition resolution was carried with the entire unanimity which marked all the decisions.

A prayer to the Protecting Powers to give full recognition to the Venzelist Government at Salonika followed as a master of course.

A fourth resolution was intended as an earnest of the very serious intentions of the Greek subjects who had voted for the others. It asked that all Greeks who have repudiated their allegiance to King Constantine shall be subject to the same military terms as apply to other Ally aliens resident in the United Kingdom, and was generally taken as an indication of their willingness to accept service under the same conditions. A fund has already been opened in London to send volunteers to M. Venizelos at Salonika.

Two interesting announcements were made at the meeting. Mr. J. Stavridis, the ex-Greek Consul General, has accepted an invitation to act as the Consular representative of the Venizelan Government in London. In a letter he explained that he is not able to take up his duties until he is officially recognised—which means the granting of the Consul's exequatur,—but expressed his intention of opening a register of sympathisers with the National Government among the Greek community, in the full expectation that it will be recognised by the British authorities. The chairman suggested similar action in Manchester and Liverpool, and it is likely to be taken.

The other announcement was that M. Venizelos's Government have requested the ecclesiastical authorities in Greece to omit the prayer for King Constantine from the service of the Greek Church. Dr. Metaxa, the envoy of M. Venizelos, read the following telegram, which came from Salonika last night:—"The Ministry of Public Worship of the Provisional Government has addressed a letter to the ecclesiastical authorities explaining that the moral responsibility before God and man for the instigation of the bloodshed and civil war in Athens rests with King Constantine, and that the National Commission insists that his name shall no longer be recited in the Church service." It should be added what the National Government asks in Greece has already been done among the Greeks in England. It is fully two months ago that the Manchester and Liverpool churches decided that King Constantine was past praying for.

BRITISH ARMOURED CARS IN RUSSIA.

THE CROSSING OF THE CAUCASUS.

Reuter's Agency has received from the Caucasus details of the work of the British armoured car squadrons which have been operating with the Russians against the Turks. Probably no unit of the British Forces has had more varied experiences than those that fell to the devoted men who, coming from all parts of the British Empire, have after being ice-bound for months in the Arctic, crossed European Russia, and after performing the remarkable feat of crossing the appalling "roads" of the Caucasus and doing good work against the Turks there have now appeared in action side by side with the Russo-Roumanian armies in the Dobrudja.

The experiences of the squadron in the Arctic and during their journey across European Russia up to their arrival at Vladikavkas have already been made public, says the "Referee." Pending the arrival of the armoured cars from the Kola peninsula, an officer was dispatched to Tiflis and Erzerum to report on the conditions, and after conferences at Petrograd orders were given for the squadron to leave immediately for the Caucasian Front. Early one morning the squadron left Vladikavkas for Mscheb, near Tiflis, and reached that place in excellent order. The cars were urgently needed to inspect roads which the continued retreat of the enemy had left open beyoung Erzerum. And they worked according to schedule. The difficulties of the journey were enormous, having to be made as it was along winding precipitous and ill-kept tracks, the only avenue of supply for the great army. For over a hundred miles was met a constant procession of ancient carts, slow-moving camels and dromedaries, mule teams, ox wagons with circular spokeless wheels, and caravans extending for hundreds of yards. The road surface proved the greatest obstacle, and the base plates of some of the cars were ripped open by projecting rocks. With characteristic "handiness" these defects were made good with sec. cotine, soap, and medical plaster, and every armoured car got to Kars intact, eighteen hours before the scheduled time. Forty miles further on—at Sarakamish—the cars were inspected by the Grand Duke, who invited sixteen of the officers to lunch in the Imperial train, and it was then decided to send one portion of the squadron to the Russian left flank near Mush.

RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES.

Further important changes in the Russian Government are still an open question wrotes the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Petrograd in mail week. On the one hand it is prophesied that they will be very far-reaching; on the other, that they will be of a merely personal character and leave great principles untouched.

There are, however, very substantial reasons for thinking that, whatever their nature and degree may be, their tendency will be in the right direction, and that they will help in a greater on less measure to steel the heart and brace the sinews of Russia for the last phase of the great struggle which is deciding her future destiny. The two Chambers of the Legislature have spoken, and on what is for us, Russia's Allies, the essential thing, their voices have been in unison, and of a volume which must penetrate into the innermost recesses of Courts as well as cottages. But there are other representative bodies in Russia which though their influence is neiter constitutional nor direct, rank in questions such as that now at issue almost on a level with the Imperial Council and the Duma.

Chief among these corporations is the Conference of the Nobility of the Empire. This body is at present sitting in Petrograd and though it has at the moment come to no definite decision, it is evidently about to range itself at the side of the two Legislative Chambers. Indeed, there seems to be a possibilty that the expression of its views will take the form of adherence to the motion in which the Imperial Council denounced those "esoteric and irresponsible forces" recently exercising so maleficent an influence on the affairs of the State, and called for the formation of an "efficient Government of a really homogeneous character, supported by the confidence and sympathy of the country." In any event, the Conference is expected to adopt resolutions of this tenour, though the demand for the destruction of secret influence is likely to bring together a somewhat larger majority than that for a Government possessing the confidence of the people. The latter probably smells rather strongly of democracy for the representatives of the privileged class.

As in all such periods of transition and uncertainly, the air is filled with rumours. Most of them, however, are of an encouraging nature. It is persistently reported that a deputation of the Duma and the Imperial Council is to be received in audience by the Sovereign next Tuesday. Further, M. Trepoff is credibly stated to have given "very serious indcations a to his further tactics." Confidence that the Cabinet days of the Minister of the Interior, M. Protopopoff, are numbered is also gaining ground, though he has attempted to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the public by a voluminous letter to the Press.

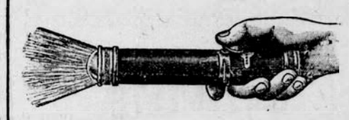
The distintegration of the Conservatives in consequence of their leader M. Markoff's outrage on the President of the Duma, continues to develop. Up to the present thirty-five members of the Right have abandoned their old allegiance and formed a new party under the leadership of Prince B. A. Galitzin.

An interesting sign of the times is the publication it is true in a somewhat modified form, of the speech in which on Nov. 14 the Cadet Leader, M. Milynkoff, raised certain grave charges against the Minister-President, M. Sturmer, and so brought about his downfall.

Health in the Lime Fruit.
The West Indian Lime (Citrus Medica) has long been known to the Medical Profession as containing more NATURAL HEALTH-GIVING SALTS than any other fruit. That is why
ROSE'S
LIME JUICE
after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.
An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
Be sure you get ROSE'S
—there are many imitations.

Result of the War
Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances, will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.
WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper, to the Secretary, 29, Grey St., Calcutta.

SAFETY FIRST
ELECTRIC TORCHES.
HEAVILY REDUCED PRICES



These Electric Torches are Potent as ALLADIN'S LAMP. Press a button on them and you summon up the slave that helps you through all dark corners aud saves you many an inconvenience every day.
STORM AND RAIN PROOF
ALWAYS READY.
Science of to-day has brought these torches to such a perfection that they never fail to give satisfaction everywhere.
Price from Re. 1-8 upwards.
SEND FOR LIST. Free
EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.,
KARACHI.
Telegrams :—"ELECTRIC" KARACHI
We stock everything Electrical.

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S
Sakti Oushadhalaya.
– IS –
The best and the cheapest, the biggest and the most reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacy in India for the manufacture of shastric medicines and sale thereof both to physicians and patients.
Established 1901.
A GREAT BOON TO HUMANITY.
(1) Factory...Swamibag Road, Dacca. (2) Head Office...Patuatuli Street, Dacca. (3) Kashi Branch—Dassaswamedh Ghat, Benares City. (4) Rangpur Branch—Rangpur. (5) Calcutta Head Office—52-1 Beadon Street. (6) Calcutta Branches—227 Harrison Road (near Howrah bridge.) (7) 1 Upper Circular Road (facing Sealdah Station.) (8) 71-1 Russa Road, Bhawanipur.
For Cough Asthma and Debility use **yabanaprash** Rs. 3/- a seer, **Makardhwaja** (Panacea for all diseases) Rs. 4/- per tola; **Saribadi Sarsa** (the ideal blood purifier and tonic) Rs. 3/- a seer; **Amritarishta** the great cure for all kinds of fever) Rs. 2/- per seer; **Maha Bhringaraj Taila** (the most efficacious hair oil) Rs. 6/- per seer; keep your teeth and mouth tidy and free from all complaints by using **Dashana Sanshkar Churna** (annas two per box.) and **Brihatkhadir Batika** (annas three per box.)
Srimat Brahmananda Swami, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Writes :—
Visited Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca, today with Swami Premananda and others of Belur Matha and am highly pleased to find that Ayurvedic System of Medicines are manufactured here in such a big scale. Everything is done under special supervision and in strict accuracy to the Shastras.—Dacca.

DON'T LOOK OLD!

VEN-YUSA Brings the Bloom to your Cheeks.
WITH the heavy toil and the worries that are everybody's lot to-day it is easy to let oneself begin to look old.
Extra care should, therefore, be taken to preserve the skin and complexion. Being so invigorating and re-vitalising, Ven-Yusa, the new oxygen face-cream, is precisely the preparation so much needed at this trying time. It gives the skin a real "oxygen-bath," putting into it more life and more lustre.
Ven-Yusa is perfectly greaseless, and the beauty it creates is a *natural* beauty.
Fragrant and invigorating, Ven-Yusa has a charm and utility all its own.
VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream
Rs. per jar of Chemists, Bazaars, &c., or The Ven-Yusa Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

BANAJI BROTHERS
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
CUMBALLA HILL.
Fine Brass Batten-Holders 11½. Brass Holders 6/. Switches 12, a doz.
Brady's Lead-cover, Tropical and Flexible Wire any length.
Teak and Black Wood Smoothing Planes and Jack Planes, Folding Ladders at reasonable rates.
Wiring installation on favourable terms.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Vafiadis & Co. Cigarettes

and Long Vest Brevas Finas Cigars are ahead in the Market.

Don't Hurt your nose to ease your eyes.

WEAR **"ORBITO,"**

The only Spectacle or Eyeglass, that positively does not touch the nose. No discomfort. No disfigurement. No interference with the lachrymal duct, hence no watering of the eyes. No slipping, yet no gripping, secured by simple force of gravity, featherweight, yet absolutely no vibration.

Baliwalla & Homi,

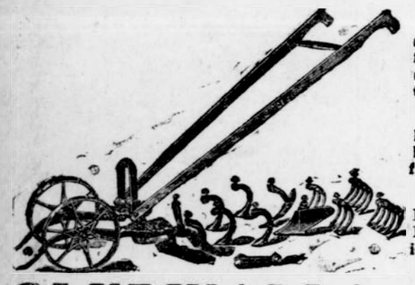
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA,

HORNBY ROAD, ALICE BUILDING. & KALBADEVI ROAD, Opp. THE POST OFFICE.

BOMBAY.

Makers of the most high-class spectacle and eyeglass lenses in the world.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.



Double and Single Wheel Hoes for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LD.

STOVE DEPOT)

50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"Ic Mic" Cooker.

An unique apparatus for Cooking, Baking, Frying, Refrigerating and the like purposes.

Patented by Dr. I. M. MALLICK, M. A., M. D.

Simplest mechanism.

Any parts separately available.

Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No attention necessary, as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prizes obtained.

Prices:—Rs. 10, 15, 22, and 35.

Stand extra.

For further particulars apply to Manager "Ic Mic" Cooker,

29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

WANTED AGENTS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,

LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold By the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Allice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

The "Madelaine"

Semi-Rimless Pince-Nez.

The embodiment of elegance with efficiency.

No screws to come loose.
No rivets to crack lenses.

THE "MADELAINE" combines all the advantages of actual rimless without their disadvantages.

The "MADELAINE" is *rimmed* with an invisible white metal band, sunk in the edge of the lens. This is so thin that it does not project, and its colour and finish are such as to blend with the glass, looking exactly like the polished edge of a rimless lens.

If the "MADELAINE" is accidentally dropped, the metal edging will often prevent breakage. Extreme lightness renders them wonderfully easy in wear.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,

No. 44, HORNBY ROAD

(Macmillan Buildings), **BOMBAY.**

Telephone No. 1827.

Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.

HEAD OFFICE: 19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

CITY SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

Tutors of:—

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING

BEST BRITISH MAKE RIBBONS, CARBONS AND ALL TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.

Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.

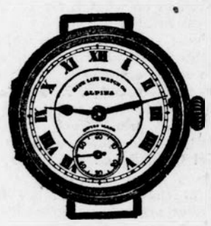
Sole Agents for:—

Empire Typewriter

321, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.



Full Jewelled, Lever, Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial Rs. 35.

Catalogue on application

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OUT TO-DAY

"INDIAN INK"

IS ON SALE TO-DAY

Re. 1

A Feast in Color

THACKER SPINK & Co., CALCUTTA.

And at all Bookstalls.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. What you need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quite the nerves.

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 day's use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid,

MARKET, BOMBAY.

Look Sharp!

FRESH CONSIGNMENT HAS COME NOW

Messrs. TAJBHOY & Co.

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR MERCHANTS

BARIA MANSION OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET

BOMBAY.

BOOT COMFORT FOR GENTLEMEN.

BEST BRITISH MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

LATEST STYLES

WE YIELD TO NONE IN Variety of Stock, in Reliability of Quality of our Goods and Uniformity of Prices.

WE CATER FOR ALL TASTES.

Tennis Shoes a speciality.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE FOR PERFUMERY.

SOAPS & TOILETTE REQUISITES.

Up-country order V. P. P.

Hornby Row, Fort.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

Prices: **Rs. 2** per phial; **Rs. 3** per tube

Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,

Gaity Theatre Chambers, Fort, BOMBAY.

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

TRY IT

Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

IMPORTANT

We have just received a fresh stock of genuine British made

BRITANNIC

cycles of the following specification and price and will impress that these machines are really British made ones and not any unsatisfactory cheap foreign machines now flooding the market under fictitious English names.

SPECIFICATION.

Size of Frame—22" 24" and 26" Gent's.
Wheels—28" X 1½ with plated rim fitted with English made ball bearing Hubs and spokes.
Handle bar—Upturned with celluloid grip.
Brakes—Front and back powerful roller levers acting on wheels.
Gear—72" to Gent's or to order.
Pedals—Rubber to Gent's.
Mudguard—Detachable steel, lined to match the front with extention.
Free Wheel—Ball bearing frictionless.
Tyres—Buccaneers made and guaranteed for 12 months by the Palmer Tyre Ld. London.
Saddle—Comfortable 3 coil springs with best English leather.
Tool bag—With spanner and oil can.
Pump—Nickel plated brass.
Lamp—Gas or oil.
Bell—Large sounding of good quality.
Finish—Superior enamelled black, attractively lined in colours.

Price Rs. 100. nett cash or V.P.P. subject to no Discount or Commission.

Please note that these are not jumped up machines, but cycles of reputation, as a perusal of the following letter will show. We may mention that this party is still using the machine.

Bombay, 20th February, 1915.

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to write you how pleased I am with the Britannic bicycle which I bought of you in 1911 and is in no way worst off. I have used it every day whether it rained or was dry and I am really pleased with the machine. I could not find words to express my pleasure, but looking to the price, the machine seems to be far cheaper than any one on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. S. B.

Please send advance with orders.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Church Gate, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

[Est. 1895.]

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Telephone 2236

SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

Telegrams 'Calmness.'

Opp. KALBADEVI POST, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

Cadbury's Chocolates

JUST ARRIVED.

King George, King Edward, Imperial, Tudor, Selected, Milk Chocolate, Nut Chocolate, Chocolate de Luxe, Tropical Melcato, Chocolate in tins, in packets, in tablets, in boxes, etc., etc.

Mongini Brothers,

62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EXPERIENCE vs TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza and he will tel you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each.

May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.